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NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Part That Pamphlets Took in Early America Forms
Topic of John Hunter Sedgwick.

NOBODY can accuse Benjamin Franklin of any tendency toward unreasoning conservatism or of a desire to preserve anything because it had existed for many years. We do not think that he was in the habit of comparing the past with the present to the disparagement of the present. The political genius of a man like Franklin demands that men shall be taught none too much reverence for the past; to do so would be possibly to hurt the self-esteem of the present. But his philosophical bent at the same time made it impossible for him to deny that what had once proved to be correct must be correct at all times and in all circumstances. His political convictions having a personal color and being exposed to the fluid standards that must be submitted to where a variety of motives has sway, might be one thing; his intellectual convictions might be quite another. Therefore, it is that we are not to be much surprised when we find the venerable philosopher commenting to a correspondent on the fact that people did not read quite as solid matter as they did in the seventeenth century.

One of his correspondents was Jonathan Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph, in whose "tweed retreat" at Tywyford Franklin had once spent 16 days, conversing with the bishop and his daughters and no doubt making himself agreeable with his shrewdness and the unaffected interest that he took in very nearly all men and things. He writes under date of Feb. 24, 1786, to the bishop, sending him letter from Philadelphia, whither he was lately returned from England. He thanks Shipley for a copy of Paley's "Moral Philosophy" that the bishop had given him, though he intimates a doubt that its good points will not be enjoyed by the people as they should; "... tho' the Reading Time of most people is of late so taken up with News Papers and little periodical Pamphlets, that few now-a-days venture to attempt reading a Quarto Volume. I have admired to see, that, in the last Century, a Folio, Burton on Melancholly, went through Six Editions in about Twenty Years. We have, I believe, more Readers now, but not of such large books."

The bishop of St. Asaph was a steady friend to the American colonies at the time that George III. was pursuing that profoundly unwise policy which sundered them from the mother country and in the House of Lords said what he thought on the subject. He was not only of enlightened views on this matter, but alone of the bench of bishops spoke against the laws restricting the political rights of dissenters, calling these statutes "the disgrace of the national church." It is said that his views were influenced by those of Franklin; at all events they were close friends and on his way from Paris to America, Franklin met him at Portsmouth and gave him his miniature. When Franklin wrote to the bishop of St. Asaph the world was flooded with pamphlets that were the outward and visible manifestation of the political ferment working under the surface of society in England, France and America, and all of them save a few were read with avidity. There were not so many newspapers; their day was yet to come though their numbers were constantly increasing. No one can realize what a part pamphlets have played in forming public opinion on great political matters until one begins to examine even in a very modest way the sources of written history apart from books that profess to narrate history. When Franklin spoke of "little periodical pamphlets" in addition to newspapers as taking the time of the reading public, he may have had in mind publications ephemeral in character and literally periodical, but we can be fairly certain that if he spoke of these he also included pamphlets that appeared at irregular periods and were written about the burning questions of the day. Though he speaks of Burton's "Anatomy" as going through six editions in the seventeenth century as though such books were read to the exclusion of pamphlets, we must not understand his words too literally. Undoubtedly, in Franklin's day as it is today, men neglected solid and valuable, in fact essential reading, because superior opportunity cheated them into believing that cheap reading was easy reading and solid reading must be heavy.

Nevertheless, by the time that Franklin wrote, there was and had been for a long time an enormous mass of what we may call pamphlet literature, and that literature had its beginnings in the first half of the seventeenth century. Burton's book was first published in 1621, and England had to wait out a few years before it saw the great number of pamphlets called out by the civil war of parliamentary against royalist. Indeed, so far as mere dates go, England had known the Martin Marprelate tracts for a generation when Burton's book first came out, but it was the generation of Milton and Clarendon that saw the pamphleteer in full tilt for and against some political party, and it was a generation that saw the pamphleteer's work read with the eagerness of a people that was striving in some way or other to be governed justly, and that would in a few years lay certain constitutional foundations that have never been shaken in the old or the new world. Men were to wait a long day before they were to have the editorial and the leading article, and failing these they were supplied with the pamphlet, variously called by this name or called tract or essay.

Milton's noble "Areopagitica" was a political pamphlet on the subject of the liberty of printing and was read as such. Of the same kind were the "Apology for Smectymnus," the "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates," in fact all those close woven pieces of prose with which the Latin secretary to the Protector's government but he was its pamphleteer, to the enriching of English letters, and from the fact that he was thus employed one can estimate the importance of the situation is easily understood: the people were to be informed of the views of one side or another, they had no newspapers and so they must have pamphlets. It might be the subject of a considerable discussion if it were inquired how much the power of public opinion has decayed in a day when it has no pamphlets to read that treat subjects that the public should have illuminated and at the same time the editorials that are supposed to take up the work of enlightenment in many cases perform that work with more reference to the reader's convenience than to his intelligence.

The tide of pamphlets flowed fuller and just as rapidly in the days of William III., Queen Anne and the first and third Georges. When pamphleteering was done by such pens as Swift, Steele, Addison and St. John in prose and Dryden in verse, we can feel that the governments of the day and the public that read, made sure of having pretty good work done on their political literature. When we speak of the public that read we have to admit a large public because the pamphlets of those days whose fame has come down to us and which are preserved had a large sale. That pamphlets such as these could circulate as they did because the public had few newspapers and failing newspapers read the pamphlets is only a part explanation. This circulation also proves that the public immediately recognized ability in the presentation of certain views and writer and public worked together, talent meeting half way the reward of a recognizing appreciation. That these pamphlets were dreadfully long according to modern views cannot be denied. All things, or at least many of them, were more cumbersome, but they were enduring in many cases. The length of these writings is undoubtedly appalling in many instances, but we ask the readers to remember that in the day when they were written, their every word was interesting. Today, they are read purely for historical or literary purposes, but were they alive with interest that touches us today in some vital point, we should probably read as eagerly as the men of yesterday. Were we not able or willing to do so, then we should be arrived at a state wherein languor was become the master of that alertness which wise men and patriots have said must pay for freedom.

DECAY OF ORATORY BEWAILED

Nathan Haskell Dole Discusses Those Who Talk Too Long and Shows Need of Good Speech.

AN ENGLISH school teacher, during his recent visit to Boston, related of one of his pupils who had been asked what distinguished the United States from other countries that he replied: "They punish their criminals with eloquence."

Certainly the elocution of many of our speakers might well be called a punishment for those that are condemned to listen to them. The pronunciation of words is slovenly; there is no attempt at phrasing; the hesitation and bungling are painful in the extreme. This is particularly true of extemporaneous oratory, and of what is called post-prandial speeches. If a musician should play his instrument as clumsily as most men use their tongue, he would be brought before the music commission and deprived of his license. Is it not trying, after you have eaten a luxurious dinner and pushed aside your plate with a feeling of fullness, and of being at peace with all the world, to see a famous man get to his feet, after being fulsomely introduced by the concertmaster, to hear him clear his throat, and begin with an unnecessary apology (based on prevarication) at being unexpectedly called upon, and then with many a preliminary "ahh" and a supplementary "err," as a fligree decoration for every other word, weave into an ill-considered fabric a mass of illogical sentences with a long and complicated attempt to end?

The best after-dinner speakers know how to begin swiftly and end swiftly—a pointed anecdote often serving to bring their aeroplane of oratory gracefully to earth. But how rare are such men! At a big dinner in New York recently the man who was expected to carry off all the honors of the evening spoke for three-quarters of an hour when three minutes would have been amply sufficient. The unhappy sufferers who had to listen to him did not conceal their yawns, yet he went relentlessly on; men ostentatiously got up and went out, yet he did not take the hint. Could anything be more out of place, even at a formal dinner?

Stumbling and hesitation of speech may be attributed to self-consciousness; yet it is no more difficult to speak to a thousand than it is to speak to one. It is really just as easy to walk along a plank suspended in the air as it is to walk along the same plank lying on the ground. If the thoughts are kept closely to the subject there is no trouble about speech; when you let them wander a little, then the words forget to flow.

But even in such circumstances there is no excuse for inordinate length. The master of ceremonies should have a sand glass and a bell and relentlessly call a halt at the end of five minutes. Most men can say all they know in five minutes and all they need to say in three! This of course is application to after-dinner speaking. When a man is expected to fill an hour as in a lecture or 20 minutes in the case of the minister, there is absolutely no excuse for any awkwardness or misuse of words. If a man is not trained for his profession he should be silenced. Altogether too many ministers occupying prominent pulpits in metropolitan churches need a thorough drill in oratory. They should have singing lessons of a teacher who could train them in using the voice; in basing it on the diaphragm, in placing tones so as to get the best effects. Is it not pathetic to find men who are otherwise eloquent tearing their throats to pieces because they do not know how properly to use their voices?

College educated men are the worst offenders in slovenly speech. It is possible that the disgusting hesitation with which these amateur speakers drag out the clear pure vowels and the distinguishing consonants comes from the slovenly habit of translating Latin orally. If one has ever listened to the average school boy trying to construe Vergil or Caesar and his equally hesitating and slovenly teacher trying to help him or correct him, the point will seem to be well taken.

On the other hand, the very best speakers are men who have been engaged in directing gangs of workmen and have got into the habit of speaking simply, briefly and to the point.

The fame of great orators is almost wholly traditional. We read of the effect produced by Mirabeau or by Burke or by Daniel Webster, but it is altogether likely that if they were to come back to us and speak in their own manner we should be more moved to laughter than to enthusiasm. Their thundering periods, their formal and portentous presentation of arguments, their gigantic and carefully balanced perorations

would bore us to the end. Even their gestures would seem to us as unnatural as the smallclothes that they wore or the laces that hung round their wrists. Our age demands a quieter style of oratory; we must have our arguments boiled down; the stories of pleas lasting for days and holding the attention of enraptured audiences as in the trial of Warren Hastings are almost incredible; then we remember that in those days every man had enough spare time to tie round his waist in a bow knot and there were no daily newspapers to give him the latest news of interest.

Some of these great masterpieces of oratory have come down to us—generally, as in the case of Demosthenes, in a literary form, that is to say carefully written out after the occurrence. Boys have been known to select passages out of them for their declamations and a fine assortment of lot gestures usually went with them. If the stars were mentioned upon shot the right hand. If east and west there was a wide sweep of palms generally just a little too late to register with the sentiment.

No, that style of oratory is gone, and when we hear a solemn senator or a state-house solon deliver a Fourth of July oration, if he was trained in the traditions of the great Daniel we can not help smiling. It is ludicrous to our ears; the little rising intonation at the end of the sentences is comical. It belongs to an age gone by.

But there is still room for real oratory. The human voice properly trained is an organ well designed to move and thrill and arouse great emotions. It has wonderful powers; it may carry audiences away on its torrent of eloquence. There are still great causes to be pleaded and great wrongs to be shown up. Men unjustly charged with crimes are still to be defended and specious criminals are to be denounced.

How important then that our young people should be taught in schools and in debating societies to speak correctly, without consciousness of their hands or their feet, fluently and distinctly, with a proper pronunciation of our beautiful English speech extempore as well as formally, having something to say and knowing how to express it.

It is unfortunate that there is no academy for the English-speaking race such as the French have to decide on the correct pronunciation. It is indeed wonderful that all over this broad continent, indeed one might say all over the world, the English tongue has dominion, but it is a pity that there cannot be a canon of correct pronunciation, so that we should not hear such monstrosities as boyd for bird and government at the very seat of government, and a thousand other instances that will occur to every one. Speech is divine and we must do all in our power to keep it pure.

LONDON IS CHANGING IN PREPARATION FOR DAY OF CORONATION

LONDON—London, so far as the route of the procession is concerned, is becoming unrecognizable in its garb of new paint, decorations and scaffolding for stands and pillars for street adornment.

In Westminster abbey the structural changes have been completed. For the great coronation ceremony tribunes have been erected with a seating capacity of 8000 persons. The prevailing colors of decoration are blue and gold. The program has been fully arranged, and it only remains to hold a number of rehearsals within the coming fortnight for the 200 persons engaged in the coronation ceremonial.

This ceremonial, though mainly following the lines of King Edward's coronation, will present some new features, notably the inclusion for the first time of standard-bearers representing the overseas dominions, India, and Wales, as well as England, Scotland and Ireland.

The over-seas troops will be given a post of honor outside Buckingham palace and around the Victoria memorial on coronation day. There has been a lull in entertainments, as the King is spending a few days with his troops at Aldershot. From next Saturday there will be a constant round of royal engagements and public functions extending up to nearly the end of July.

FORT DESIGNED TO DEFEND CITY NOW BULWARK OF CITIZENSHIP

Castle Island and North End Brought Together by Women's League.

SCHOOLHOUSE TO BRIDGE DAILY RIDE

IT HAS been decided that the children of the North End shall have the benefits of the open-air school at Castle Island this summer. The committee of the Women's Municipal League, which has the school in charge, has been in consultation with Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, director of hygiene in the public schools, who has been made an advisory member of the committee, and together they have come to the conclusion that the children of this district are most in need of the advantages offered by the school. Appeals are coming from other sections of the city, appeals for little children, the shut-in condition of whose lives make the larger breath of the broad sea, the training and the care seem doubly necessary and hard to refuse. But comparatively speaking, a great deal is being done for the little ones of those localities, while in the North End very little is done and the conditions are particularly congested and the need therefore the greater.

The idea of the school is to take those children who need more attention than they are likely to receive in their own homes down to a school by the sea, where they will be kept in the sweet, fresh air all the day long, fed with wholesome food and instructed through play in those things that lead to better living, raise their ideals, teach them cleanliness of mind and body and train their faculties not through enforced work but through the happy exercise of play.

This will be the third summer for the school. In 1909 the experiment was carried on in a suburban park. Last year it was transferred to Castle Island, where it will be held this year. The two seasons have amply proved to all those who have followed the work of the school that it pays; that it is no mere sentimental whim, but a practical and economic activity, as necessary to the eventual welfare of the city as any branch of its educational system; a preventive work in several directions as positive as the educational, and one that renders less necessary institutions supported by city, state and private philanthropies for the benefit of the individual who is unable to take care of himself.

The hundred and more children who were in the school last summer have been carefully watched during the last year. They are all in school and doing well, showing continued evidences of the benefits received from their two months at Castle Island. None of these children will be taken out this year. It is the intention to give a new group the benefits, but it is hoped the time will come when every child not otherwise properly provided for will be given the opportunity to attend some such school. Anybody who watched the untidy little and of wild or listless children who straggled over the bridge from the mainland on the opening day of the school last year, and then saw them again eight weeks later on the same journey, could hardly believe they were the very same. All were rosy cheeked and merry, the girls in clean dresses and clean ribbons, the boys in neat suits and trudging along sturdily.

The plan pursued last year will be practically the same this. The children are met at the schools at 8:45 o'clock in the morning by the teachers, 25 or 30 little ones apportioned to each, and there board the cars to South Boston, walking over the connecting bridge and arriving at old, grass-grown Ft. Independence about 10:30 o'clock. Some of the old barracks rooms were made over into a kitchen, a storeroom, places for the children to hang their clothing and for the various needs of the school. If the day is stormy there can be no school, since there is no place indoors for play. Last summer there were only two days that the school had to be given up. What it will be this summer remains to be seen. Should there be many stormy days in a week, probably school will be held on Saturday, should that prove to be a pleasant day. The program calls for the usual five sessions.

At the fort a regular schedule is carried out, all carefully planned with reference to the needs of the children, but with no books, no sewing, no labor of any kind, all is play. When they arrive they sit quietly resting and sing or listen to stories or talks on personal

hygiene for half an hour. Then they have active games for a half hour followed by dramatics, of which the children are very fond. Mrs. Perkins, Pandora, Midas, the Prince and Sleeping Beauty, are favorites with them, and what they put into them and what they get out of them are astonishing to their elders.

They like also the sense perception games where the eye and ear are trained by counting, and giving the names of swiftly moving figures, or telling the names of the children by hearing their voices when blindfolded.

Dinner comes at 12:30 o'clock. This is arranged from a list of fruits, grains, vegetables, eggs, fish, bread and butter, light puddings, cookies and ice cream, prepared by a student of domestic science. The dinner is a simple, informal meal, the children partaking of it as they sit in groups on the grass, and occupies an hour. The rest period follows until 3 o'clock. At first rest was an impossibility, for the children were all restless activity, but patience and perseverance won at length. The little ones learned to enjoy lying still in their steamer chairs on the ground, covered with blankets if it was cold, listening to the waves, watching the sky and the scurrying clouds, the lights and shadows on the rustling trees until eyelids drooped lazily over blue and brown and they slept.

Refreshed by their nap they were ready for action. Folk dancing occupied them for a while taking place in its natural environment of grassy slopes and the open air. Then came ball games, wading and walking or running over the island until 4 o'clock, when they had a lunch of sweet bread from the New England kitchens, and milk, after which they started on their home journey, the walk over the bridge and the long ride to the city. Once a week they all had baths at the L street bath house and a sail back to the fort. From the baths they learned lessons of cleanliness which have had a lasting effect, showing in their persons and dress to a marked degree, adding much to the transformation in their appearance.

Scheme Definite

The school has been conducted by a committee composed of Miss Rose Lamb, chairman; Mrs. Robert Grant, Miss L. V. Robinson, Miss G. G. Eaton, Mrs. A. L. Rotch, Mrs. Charles Elliot, Miss M. L. Ware, Mrs. Percival Lowell, Miss S. Fairchild, Miss Abby Perry, and Dr. T. F. Harrington and Dr. H. I. Bowditch, advisory members. The school has been under the direct charge of Miss Katherine G. Foley, who will have supervision again this year. Last year she had three assistant teachers, one of them a man, and the two other women to select and prepare the food. More will be necessary this year to meet the requirements of the increased attendance.

The school will open June 29 and close Aug. 29. It has been found necessary to limit the ages of the children to the years from 7 to 11, for those under and over that are either too young or too old for the regime as it has been so far worked out. The committee rejoices, however, that it will be able to take out

twice as many this year as it did last. This is made possible largely through the more economic conduct of the school as the outgrowth of experience. The first year the expenses for 60 children were about \$20 apiece. Last year they were reduced to not much more than \$13. This year it is hoped to make them only \$10 a child. The children brought on an average of 5 cents each day. Some could give nothing but others gave 10 cents, amounting to a total of \$214.81 contributed by the children to the expenses of the school. The bills are paid by the league.

Visitors to the school last year say that the children were very affectionate little things from the first, but at the beginning they were not clean, not obedient; they were hard to manage, not caring what anybody said or did, and it was difficult for teachers and helpers to put up with their demonstrative affection; but long before the end of the season they were clean and sweet, kind, courteous, obedient and lovable. As Mrs. Mabel Delano Lord (Mrs. Frederick T. Lord), writing in the Survey for April 22 says, after speaking of many other benefits: "It is not easy to tabulate the insight which selected wisely the old, old stories and graceful folk dances, that directed the activities that were truly recreative. The effect was seen in better nature and gentler manners. The teachers and all the assistants devoted not only their intelligence to the school, but gave the vivifying power of their genuine love for the little folk."



A noted athlete visiting in Athens was boasting that at Rhodes he once jumped thirty feet.

A listener said: "Let's suppose this is Rhodes and perform your jump here."

If you are making anything that you believe a farmer could use, remember that the farmer is right at your door. He is not a remote market that you might reach. He is an immediate market that you can reach. The farmer is right here if you use

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The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
R. F. MATHES—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."
COLONIAL—"Dr. De Luxe."
MAJESTIC—"The Cornet Lady."
MARK—"The Commuters."

NEW YORK.
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CASINO—"Pinafore."
COBAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—"Excuse Me."
HANNIBAL—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"A Country Girl."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."
LYRIC—"Everywoman."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"As a Man Thinks."

CHICAGO.
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
ILLINOIS—"Maggie Pepper."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
MICKERS—Aborn Opera Co.
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
POWERS—"The Seven Sisters."

Leading Events in Athletic World

EXPECT NEW RECORDS IN SECOND COLLEGE OUTDOOR AQUATICS

Change of Date and Place Promises to Increase Popularity and Success of the Meet.

WAHLE IS IN CHARGE

NEW YORK—Much satisfaction is being expressed over the change made by the Intercollegiate Swimming Association regarding the date and place for the second annual outdoor championship meet. It was at first scheduled for Travers island, July 1; but has been changed to Sheephead Bay, Brooklyn, July 8.

The league committee was influenced in making the change by promoters of water sports who thought the best interest of swimming would be furthered by holding the meet in a place easily reached and where the public could witness it. Travers island is rather inaccessible and the club grounds are open only to members. The collegiate authorities talked the matter over with the New York A. C. officials before coming to a decision and were advised to accept the offer of the promoters who were ready to undertake the running of the meet.

Otto Wahle, chairman of the swimming committee of the A. C. U., has volunteered his services to lay an accurate 100-yards course in the Sheephead lagoon, and he will also attend to finding competent judges and time keepers to officiate. Confidence is felt that every record on the outdoor list will go by the board and Mr. Wahle wants to be sure of the recognition of any new mark that may be made, so he is personally taking every precaution to avoid rejections on technical points.

Captain Patterson, of Columbia, who has charge of all matters pertaining to the meet, has heard favorably from 10 of the 12 colleges invited to send representatives. Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, New York City College, Cornell, Syracuse, Williams, Amherst and Brown will all have teams on hand, and a field of at least 50 starters is anticipated.

The untimely loss of Hamilton Brown of Princeton, has changed the aspect of things completely, as he was considered first in both the half and one mile events. It is probable that Captain Gossnell, of the orange and black, will now use only one of the Cross boys in the quarter mile race in which they were both entered, and start the other in the longer distances. They are a pair of excellent all round performers and either one should be able to land in the half and one mile. In their absence these events would likely go to Pennsylvania, as I. W. Anthony is moving remarkably well this season.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Victory on the field and in its protested game with Pittsburgh again put Chicago at the top of the National list with a margin of half a game over New York.

Manager P. J. Donovan of the Boston Americans and Manager Hugh Jennings of Detroit will be tendered a banquet Sunday evening by the Massachusetts courts of the K. of E.

Great day for the western team in the National league Tuesday. Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati won and St. Louis did not play. Cleveland was the only western club to play in the American and it won.

ATHLETICS AFTER EMERSON.

HANOVER—C. A. Emerson, captain of this year's Dartmouth baseball team, is expected to sign a contract this afternoon to play with the Philadelphia Athletics. Emerson is one of the staidest outfielders in the college ranks this year.

LEACH TO STAY IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG—A report that Thomas Leach of the Pittsburgh ball club has been traded to the Brooklyn club is denied here. "We are not going to trade Leach," said Secretary Locke. "Such action has never been considered."

READY MAY BE UMPIRE.

WORCESTER—Thomas Keady, the Dartmouth College athletic trainer and baseball coach, and once a member of the Worcester New England League ball team, has been offered a place among the league umpires, it is said.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester 1, Buffalo 3.
Montreal 6, Toronto 5.

CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS

The Foundation of a Well Dressed Man—CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS. Wear Better Last Longer 50¢ attached.

CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE CO.

BIG POLO MATCH AGAIN POSTPONED UNTIL TOMORROW

Condition of Grounds Was Such That Committee Decided Not to Let the Teams Contest Today.

MEADOWBROOK, L. I.—Although it was stated early in the day that the second of the polo games for the international trophy would be played today, rain or shine, officials of the polo association, after examining the playing field, decided not to play and it was postponed until tomorrow.

The series of postponements has been a great handicap to the British team of challengers for the cup. The army leave of Capt. L. St. George Cheape, who played such a remarkable game at No. 1 last Thursday, and that of Lieut. A. Noel Edwards, who hit all four goals in that game, expires on June 17. It has been understood that these officers, in order to make sure of reaching England in time, felt that they would be obliged to sail from here on Saturday. In that case, should the visitors win today and square up the series, they will have to go into the third match with two substitutes in the lineup—Capt. J. L. Barrett and Lieut. Halmes, neither one of whom has been regarded as strong enough for cup games against the fast riding and hard hitting American quartet.

The definite announcement has been made that in the event of a British victory today the third and deciding match for the cup will be played on Saturday. Should the Americans win and thus retain possession of the trophy, teams of star players will meet at Meadowbrook on Friday to fill out the three-match schedule originally arranged.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

| | Won. | Lost. | 1911. | 1910. |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Chicago | 27 | 18 | 328 | 341 |
| New York | 27 | 17 | 314 | 334 |
| Philadelphia | 27 | 18 | 300 | 406 |
| Pittsburgh | 25 | 19 | 368 | 500 |
| St. Louis | 22 | 21 | 312 | 476 |
| Cincinnati | 22 | 23 | 481 | 520 |
| Brooklyn | 19 | 29 | 356 | 452 |
| Boston | 11 | 34 | 244 | 336 |

*Corrected since decision of President Lynch on Pittsburgh-Chicago game of May 30, morning.

RESULTS TUESDAY.

Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 2.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis-Boston, postponed.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

PITTSBURG DEFEATS NEW YORK.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—New York made its first appearance of the season in Pittsburgh Tuesday and was defeated, 4 to 3. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R. | H. | E. |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 3 |

Batteries, Lefield and Simon; Raymond, Crandall and Wilson. Umpires, Rigler and Finneran.

CINCINNATI SCORES SHUTOUT.

CINCINNATI—Suggs was effective with men on bases Tuesday, while Cincinnati bunched hits off Chalmers in the fifth and the seventh innings, Philadelphia losing, 0 to 5. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R. | H. | E. |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Batteries, Suggs and McLean; Chalmers and Doolin. Umpires, Klen and Emslie.

CHICAGO BEATS BROOKLYN.

CHICAGO—Chicago again took the lead in the National League by defeating Brooklyn in the first game of the series, 5 to 3. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R. | H. | E. |
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 |

Batteries, Richie and Kling; Bell and Bergen. Umpires, Breunen and O'Day.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

| | Won. | Lost. | 1911. | 1910. |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Worcester | 21 | 13 | 383 | 484 |
| Lowell | 21 | 15 | 383 | 484 |
| Lynn | 20 | 16 | 356 | 548 |
| Lawrence | 20 | 16 | 356 | 548 |
| Brookline | 20 | 17 | 341 | 355 |
| Fall River | 16 | 19 | 457 | 633 |
| Haverhill | 12 | 22 | 353 | 344 |
| New Bedford | 11 | 23 | 324 | 625 |

RESULTS TUESDAY.

All games postponed.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Brookline at New Bedford.
Haverhill at Fall River.
Lowell at Worcester.
Lynn at Lawrence.

NAVY COACHES NAMED.

ANNAPOLIS—Capt. T. Starbuck of the naval academy football team last season will act as one of the coaches of the team next fall. Others who have been named are Ensign D. L. Howard, chief coach; Ensign J. H. Ingram, assistant, and Frank Wheaton, Yale, field coach.

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY.

Harvard vs. Pennsylvania.
Yale vs. Syracuse.
Princeton vs. Amherst.
Tufts vs. Holy Cross.
Wesleyan vs. Fordham.
West Point vs. Colgate.
Colby vs. Bates.
Columbia vs. Lafayette.

BASEBALL THURSDAY

ST. LOUIS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

WRIGHT & DITSON, 344 Washington St.; HERRICK'S, Copley Sq.

Maine State Baseball Leader Whose Team Has Shown Up Finely



CAPT. E. H. GRIFFIN '13.
Bates College baseball team.

LONG PRACTISE FOR YALE EIGHT

GALES FERRY, Conn.—Rain and rough water kept the Yale crews off the river Tuesday morning, and made rowing very hard in the evening, when the varsity eight was ordered out and sent down the river. Kennedy was in the coaching launch as usual, but Fred Plaisted, the old professional sculler, who has been coaching the class crews at New Haven, followed along in his single scull and kept a close watch on the work of the eight.

Rowing in short stretches and frequently stopping for coaching, the varsity rowed clear down the river to the railroad bridge above New London and then paddled back to the quarters, covering all of 10 miles in their pull. Captain Frost, who was out of the boat Monday, was back at his place at bow oar. The water was too rough to get a good idea of the style of the crew, but the boat seemed to run better than it did at New Haven before the stroke was changed.

HARVARD NINE MEETS U. OF P.

The Harvard varsity baseball team is scheduled to meet University of Pennsylvania in the Stadium this afternoon in their first game since 1908. The Philadelphia college has a strong team this year and expects to give the crimson a great battle.

Coach Sexton has made a decided shift in the batting order of his nine to give more batting strength. Babson, who has been pitching for the past two months, will be found in the outer garden at left field, owing to his decided brace in batting. Clifford and Rogers have been benched, and Wigglesworth and Captain McLaughlin will be found in their places. Hann is again back at first base, while Gibson takes Coon's place at third. The lineup:

| HARVARD. | | PENNSYLVANIA. | |
|--------------------------|------|---------------|--|
| Babson, 1f..... | c.f. | Coryell | |
| Deha, s.s..... | 1f. | Smith | |
| Potter, 2b..... | s.s. | Donovan | |
| Wigglesworth, c.f..... | 2b. | Aldenifer | |
| Hann, 1b..... | r.f. | King | |
| Gibson, 3b..... | 1b. | McNabb | |
| Teeves, c..... | 3b. | Tomer | |
| McKay and Sexton, p..... | p. | Imlay | |

TUFTS NAMES DIRECTORS.

MEDFORD, Mass.—Two important changes in the personnel of the faculty representatives of the advisory athletic board in charge of Tufts athletics were made Tuesday, when President Hamilton announced the three faculty representatives for the next college year. Only Prof. Edward H. Rockwell of the present representatives is kept in office. Prof. Philip H. Cobb is chosen as chairman to succeed Prof. Harry G. Chase, chairman for the past four years, and Dr. Oscar Martin, head of the physical training department, succeeds instructor Alexander Dillingham.

BROWN A. A. ELECTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the Brown University Athletic Union have elected the men who will conduct its affairs the next college year as follows: R. B. Andrews, F. C. Barrows Jr., D. L. Brown, R. W. Leith, W. H. Robertson, I. L. Letts, E. A. C. Murphy, J. T. Walker Jr., and G. B. Whitmarsh.

BROWN BRAGG AND DESLIN ENTER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Bruce Brown, Caleb Bragg and Arthur Deslin are among the famous automobile drivers who have entered the local Shingle hill climb June 10. Many prominent makers have entered cars.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 1, St. Paul 0.
Louisville 2, Indianapolis 1.
Toledo 6, Columbus 5.

MRS. BARLOW WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FOR PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from Page One.)

a 92, which, considering the fact that she took 9 at the first hole, and that the course was not very fast, was a good card. Her card:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|----|
| Out |9 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 47 |
| Mrs. F. W. Barlow, Phila. | 39 | 104 | 80 | 287 | | | | | |
| Mrs. C. F. Fox, also of Philadelphia, | 39 | 104 | 107 | 310 | | | | | |

won the second prize with the fine total of 276, 4 strokes behind Mrs. Barlow. Not only did Mrs. Fox get second place, but she turned in the best card of the day, an 88, one stroke better than Miss Osgood's.

Te second best card this morning was turned in by Miss F. C. Osgood, 1910 champion, of the Country Club. She bettered 90 by one stroke, and assured herself of the bronze prize for third place. Her card:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Out |3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 46 |
| In |6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 43 |

The cards for the entire 54 holes follow:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Phila. | 85 | 95 | 92 | 272 |
| Miss F. C. Osgood, Bos. | 94 | 104 | 80 | 287 |
| Mrs. F. W. Barlow, Phila. | 39 | 104 | 107 | 310 |
| Miss H. S. Curtis, Boston | 90 | 104 | 107 | 310 |
| Miss K. C. Harley, Bos. | 33 | 101 | 111 | 325 |
| Miss Irene Richardson, Phila. | 39 | 118 | 116 | 323 |
| Miss C. L. Duncan, Bos. | 108 | 101 | 111 | 320 |
| Mrs. C. F. Fox, Phila. | 95 | 93 | 88 | 276 |

The team which will represent Boston in the Grisco cup competition was named this noon and will be made up as follows: Misses F. C. Osgood, H. S. Curtis, K. C. Harley, L. W. Wells, K. S. Duncan, C. L. Duncan, Alice Underwood, A. D. Rogers, Margaret Underwood, E. W. Allen, Mrs. G. W. Roope, F. W. Bachelder, A. P. Chase, A. McGregor and E. F. Aldrich.

Mrs. E. H. Fidler of Philadelphia, who had one of the best scores on Monday, returned no card Tuesday, much to the disappointment of many who regarded her as a possible championship winner.

In the handicap competition Mrs. C. F. Fox and Miss E. Freeman of Fox Hills, New York, are tied for the net prize at 93 each.

As a result of the New York team's default the singles between Boston and Philadelphia will be played tomorrow morning and the foursomes on Friday morning. Friday afternoon there will be a mixed foursome, the prizes for which will be given by the Brae-Burn club.

Those who have cards of 100 or better in the handicap play are:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|-----|
| Mrs. C. Fox, Huntington Valley | 93 | 0 | 93 |
| Miss E. Freeman, Fox Hills | 103 | 10 | 113 |
| Miss C. L. Duncan, Brae-Burn | 101 | 7 | 108 |
| Mrs. E. H. Barlow, Merion | 95 | 0 | 95 |
| Mrs. F. G. Davis, Brae-Burn | 103 | 8 | 111 |
| Mrs. W. H. Harrington | 107 | 12 | 119 |
| Miss G. W. Roope, Brae-Burn | 100 | 12 | 112 |
| Miss Grace Temple, Wollaston | 103 | 8 | 111 |
| Miss K. F. Burns, Brae-Burn | 105 | 8 | 113 |
| Miss M. Underwood, Oakley | 112 | 12 | 124 |

BUSINESS CLUBS INDORSING PEACE

A statement given out by the World Peace Foundation here announces that it has received resolutions indorsing President Taft's negotiation of the unreserved arbitration treaty with Great Britain from 138 of the leading boards of trade and chambers of commerce in the United States, and every mail is bringing similar resolutions from other commercial bodies. Many of them are accompanied by personal letters from the presidents or secretaries of the various organizations.

"These bodies represent the almost unanimous sentiment of the leading business men of their several cities," says the statement, "and the cities already thus heard from have a combined population of 19,000,000. The resolutions and many of the accompanying letters will be forwarded to the foreign relations committee of the Senate."

DARTMOUTH NINE BEATS VERMONT

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's baseball nine defeated Vermont on Alumni oval Tuesday, 9 to 3, in a game marked by good hitting by the winners and poor infield work by the visitors. Malcolm of Vermont struck out eight men, but at times Dartmouth landed heavily on him, sending men around the bases. Daley drove in four runs. Captain Emerson in left field had six putouts. O'Dea of Vermont played good ball. Dutton's four errors at first were costly. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R. | H. | E. |
| Dartmouth | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 2 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 |

Batteries, Morley, Olson and Steen; Malcom and Donnelly. Umpire, Foley.

MR. SHEPARD GIVES TROPHY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—John Shepard, Jr., of Boston and Providence, president of the Rhode Island Golf Association, gave a \$200 silver cup Tuesday as a trophy to be competed for by golfers of this state.

DARTMOUTH WINS AT TENNIS.

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's tennis team under Captain Harris, won its seventh straight victory Tuesday by defeating Columbia, 5 to 1. The team took three out of four in the singles and both doubles matches.

INSPECTORS TO GO BY PHONES.

Inspectors are to hear all telephone conversations in Paris, with the object of learning of any case of impudence or neglect on the part of employees of the telephone company.

College Captain Who Is Expected to Join Philadelphia Athletics



CAPTAIN C. A. EMERSON '11.
Dartmouth varsity baseball team.

THROWS OUT THE DISPUTED GAME

NEW YORK—Pres. Thomas J. Lynch of the National league threw out the Chicago-Pittsburg game of the morning of May 30, Tuesday, which Chicago had protested, and ordered the game played over. "This game," says President Lynch in his decision allowing Chicago's protest, "was won by the Pittsburgh club by 1 to 0 and protested by the Chicago club on the grounds, first, that the field umpire called the wrong play over and that, second, as a result of said decision, a second runner was wrongly declared out by the umpire-in-chief."

"The evidence clearly shows that both umpires erred and that by reason thereof an injustice was done the Chicago club. The protest is allowed and the game as played is stricken from the records and ordered to be replayed."

TUFTS A. A. HOLDS ELECTION.

Nathan C. Harris, Jr., '12 of Auburn, Me., was chosen baseball manager at the annual election of Tufts College Athletic Association managers and officers Tuesday. Maurice B. Greenough '12 of Groveland was elected track manager and Herbert H. Hudson '12 of Boxford tennis manager. All have served as first and second assistants and were unanimously elected. Ernest A. Larrabee '12 of Marlboro was elected president of the athletic association, Harry O. Weber '12 of South Wales, N. Y., vice-president and M. B. Greenough '12, secretary.

BERMUDA RACE STARTS SOON.

V. L. Carmichael, owner of the schooner Sunshine, entered for the Boston to Bermuda race, said Tuesday that his yacht would be ready to start Saturday. Chairman Permar of the committee was at once notified, and he wired Harold S. Vanderbilt in New York. Mr. Vanderbilt's reply has not yet been received, but there is little doubt that the race will be started. The program will be carried out as originally planned for last Saturday, the start being made off Castle island at 1:30.

DARTMOUTH MEN GET CUPS.

HANOVER, N. H.—Leon Lovejoy '11 of Claremont was awarded the Hall general improvement cup Tuesday for the shotput at Dartmouth, and Wesley Englehorn '14, of Spokane, was given the second cup. John W. Noyes '11 of Evanston, Ill., got the cup for breaking the first record in the mile run and I. T. Ball of Claremont, N. H., received the cup for the two-mile record.

SALLAWAY COMMERCE CAPTAIN.

George H. Sallaway has been elected captain of the High School of Commerce track team for next year. The following athletes were awarded letters Tuesday: Chester Grenier, Morris Connors, Ray Shanahan, J. D. Sullivan, Walter Ryan, James Horn, Elmer Smith, J. J. Donnelly, Charles De Courcy and Manager Albert Rolfe.

SCHOOL REGATTA TO BEGIN.

The annual schoolboy regatta, which was scheduled to start Tuesday afternoon on the Charles river, was postponed until this afternoon. Secretary George V. Brown announced Tuesday that the trials would be held this afternoon and the finals for the championship will be held Friday afternoon.

PENN CREW WINS BEST COURSE.

NEW YORK—Announcement of the drawings for position of the crews in the Poughkeepsie regatta on June 27 was made today by Francis S. Banks, chairman of the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association as follows: Pennsylvania, 1; Columbia, 2; Syracuse, 3; Cornell, 4; Wisconsin, 5.

BETTER CONDITIONS EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM WORK DONE BY NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE

GREAT things are expected from the National Housing Conference which has just closed a three-day conclave in New York. Many of the experts and enthusiasts who participated at the meetings are now in Boston to bring the light of their deliberations to bear on the charity conference now opening here. The meetings are taken to indicate a closer understanding of the problems of better housing and a more general appreciation of practical methods of environment.

As the New York conference was the first of national scope, one of its first duties was to explain its own existence. This was accomplished by President Robert W. de Forest in his address.

When, through the work of a commission, new tenement house laws for New York city were enacted there came so many inquiries from other cities for information as to how they could overcome conditions of bad housing that it was decided to form a national association. An exchange of views seemed desirable and in an attempt to secure this the association gathered together about 134 persons, among whom were city officials, Chamber of Commerce members, architects and landscape architects, sanitarians and charity social workers generally. The clergy and the medical men, as such, were conspicuous by their absence. One might, at first thought, question the practical utility of such gatherings. The various delegates in the readings of papers and in the discussions which followed spoke chiefly of the particular work and the special obstacles to the progress of good housing in their respective cities.

In the two forenoons which were this week given to the inspection of tenements in the Italian and Jewish districts they have seen the effective work which has been done in removing vaults, the methods employed in eliminating dark rooms and other improvements which have been made on old tenements under the new laws. The model tenements built under the new law and the tenement house department were also visited.

Conditions in New York are of course very different from those in other cities. Yet the visitors earned much.

Out of 134 persons who attended the conference 47 were women. Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon of Indiana, whose forceful pamphlet entitled "What Bad Housing Means to the Community" has created great interest among sociologists, read an interesting paper on "Alleys."

On the line of constructive work a good part of the last afternoon session was given to the consideration of the best types of small houses.

"City Planning and Housing" was broadly considered by Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, the landscape architect, who has laid out the Forest Hills estate on Long island for the Russell Sage foundation. This is one of the most promising experiments in the line of a "garden suburb" which has yet appeared in this country. Some of the buildings—a railroad station, hotel, stores and groups of houses—from the designs and under the direction of Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect, are already in progress.

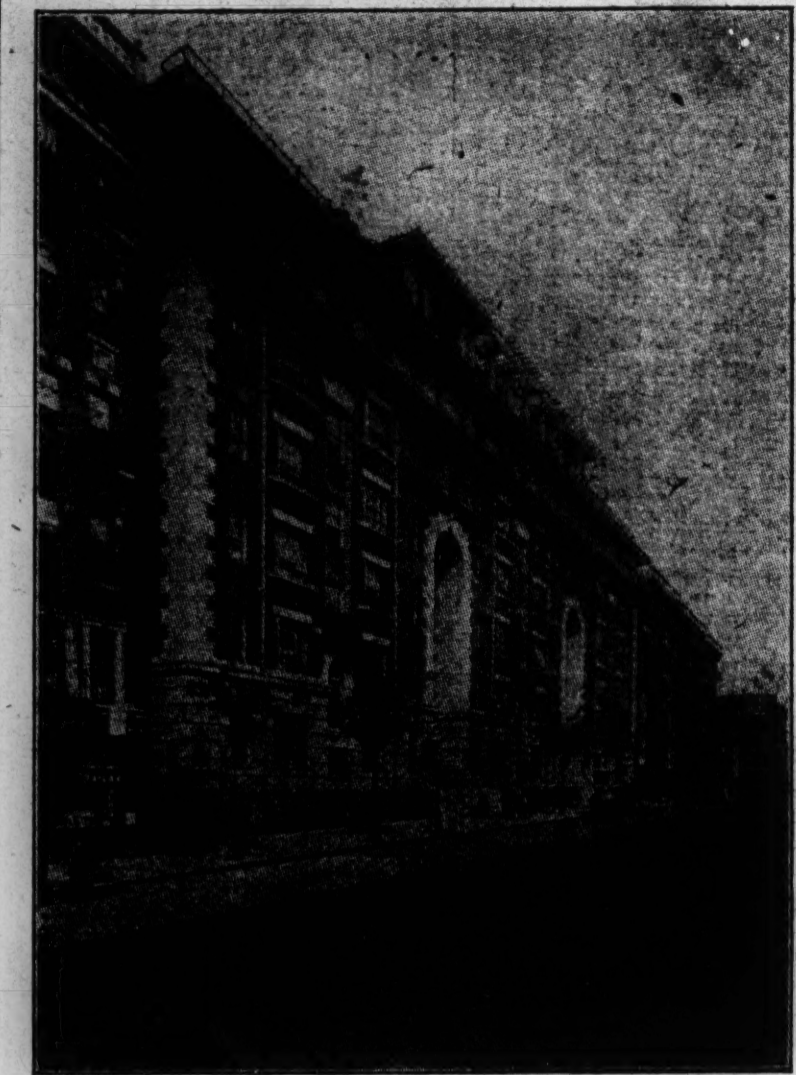
In the discussion of Mr. Olmsted's paper Mr. Flavel Shurtleff and Mr. Robert Brown took a part. It was noted that the pleasant problem of planning a new city might in the eastern states be rather a rare one, and that the best chance for the landscape architect or town planner in these days would be the laying out of a new suburb or an industrial village.

Boston had about nine representatives at the conference. Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, read a paper on "Sanitary Inspection," the discussion on this being opened by Dr. Guy L. Keifer of Detroit. At the last session another paper on "Housing Evils in the Smaller Cities" was read by Elmer S. Forbes of Boston, the discussion following being opened by Robert E. Todd of Lawrence, Mass., followed by the Hon. W. H. Abbott, Jr., first deputy tenement house commissioner, New York city.

When the first tour of inspection started, about 50 persons were formed in detachments of 10 each, under a leader or captain, and escorted by an official in uniform.

The parties went by street car and walked in the rain from house to house.

MODEL TENEMENT HOUSES IN NEW YORK



Phipps houses, designed to better conditions among the poor, giving light and air.

In great contrast to the dirt and unsightliness in long dark passages and rooms visited on the first tour—were the newer houses seen on the following morning. On this occasion all went in one company with a guide to the Riverside buildings on Jerusalem street, Brooklyn. These buildings are block tenements, about six stories high, along two sides and one end of a rectangular lot of ground, 367 feet on the longest side by 201 feet on the end. The dwellings are only two rooms deep, the staircases of stone and brick being open to the air on the street fronts and connecting by outer balconies with the entrances. The interior of the court is planted as a park, with a bandstand in the center where a concert is given once a week and one end of a rectangular lot of

children's playground at the other. This block of dwellings was built in 1890 by Alfred T. White. They are in excellent condition now and have been in every way a success, giving homes to workers at a very moderate rental and bringing in a fair return of profit to the owner.

The last model houses viewed by the company were those on East Thirty-first street, built in 1906 by Mr. Phipps and designed by Grosvenor Atterbury. These won praise from all the visitors for the admirable planning and the sound construction. The staircases are of iron with marble treads, the halls have mosaic tile floors. The flat roof, paved with square red tiles, is a veritable garden with pergolas here and there and a small fountain basin, altogether forming a most desirable retreat for the city dweller on a hot summer evening. The suites are of various sizes as to number of rooms, etc., and the rents are about \$6.50 per room per month. The property brings in a return, it is said, of about 4 per cent.

In becoming a tenant of the Phipps building references as to character are required. The same conditions will be applied in the Russell Sage settlement at Forest Hills.

TEACHERS' SALARY INCREASE ASKED BY SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Because of rumors that the Boston school committee is opposed to any increase of elementary teachers' salaries, David A. Ellis, chairman of the committee, has issued another statement expressing the hope for the committee that a salary increase measure may be passed.

"It is represented that the school committee secured certain additional appropriations from the Legislature in 1909 on the promise that some of this money should be used for increasing the salaries of the elementary school assistants. This is untrue," he says.

"Not only did the school committee not apply for any money for the purpose of increasing teachers' salaries, but to have used any of the money for that purpose thus secured would have been a serious breach of faith with the Legislature."

"The school committee is and always has been in hearty accord with the desire of the teachers covered by the bill vetoed that their salaries should be increased, but the school committee cannot help appreciating the facts:

"1. That there are other groups of teachers who are also underpaid and

who ought also to receive increased compensation.

"2. That there are many instances where the schools suffer seriously because competent teachers of groups other than those affected by the present bill cannot be secured in sufficient number at the present salaries.

"3. That the increase in the salaries of the teachers covered by the bill vetoed will necessarily require other increases as a matter of readjustment.

"In view of these facts, the school committee earnestly hopes that the Legislature will frame and pass a bill giving 10 cents on the tax rate in 1912, 20 cents on the tax rate in 1913, and 30 cents on the tax rate in 1914 and thereafter."

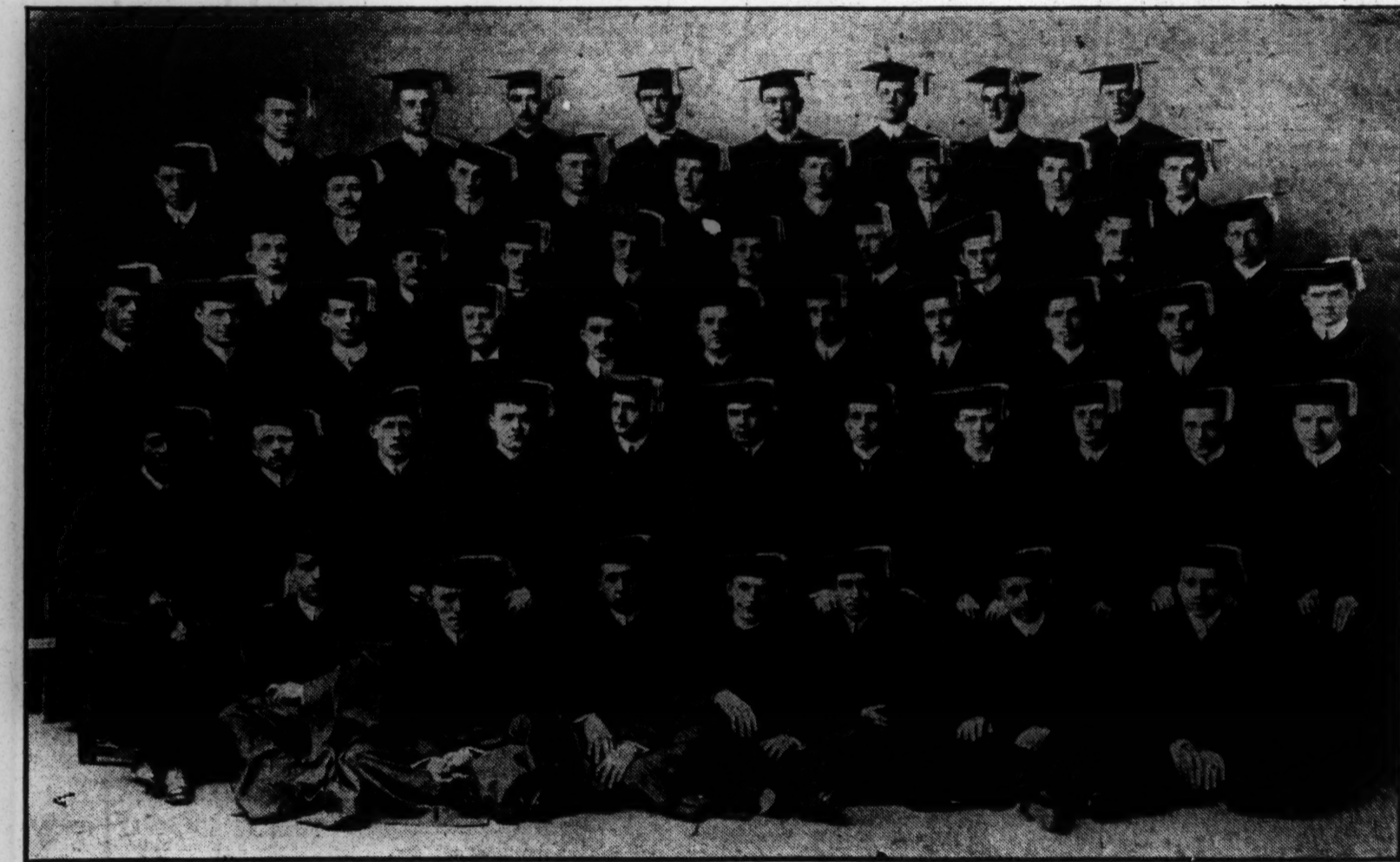
STATE TREASURER URGES ECONOMY

DENVER — Roady Kenenah, state treasurer, says that unless the Governor is conservative on his appropriation bills the state treasury is liable to find itself bankrupt this summer.

The appropriation bills passed by the recent Legislature call for over \$4,000,000. Mr. Kenenah declares that the total revenue amounts to a little over \$3,000,000.

SISTER OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mehitabel G. Trowbridge, a sister of President Garfield, passed away here Tuesday.

CLASS GRADUATED IN LAW FROM THE Y. M. C. A. INSTITUTION



(Photo by Chickering.)

Top row, left to right, C. W. Babson, G. E. Ward, J. P. Roberts, R. W. Burns, W. T. Smith, W. H. Peterson, P. J. Feinberg, W. P. Burhoe. Second row, L. A. Twitcheil, S. Weinberger, P. J. Aaronofsky, F. W. McGowan, C. F. Prescott, G. G. Brayley, A. M. Weisman, H. A. English, C. J. Upham. Third row, L. J. Rouleau, J. W. Roome, E. W. Cobb, E. H. Baker, A. W. Welch, W. F. Hill, J. A. Waters, J. H. Mattson, J. J. Preston. Fourth row, J. G. Wolff, G. Prussian, C. E. Baltzo, E. M. Stanton, C. W. Faulkner, A. C. Main, W. Forbes, J. J. Lynch, O. J. Dionne, D. Flower. Fifth row, J. A. Crawford, A. J. Anderson, T. E. Stevenson, H. A. Carney, F. A. Kennett, L. M. Brock, R. H. Willard, O. A. Peck, H. Hopkinson, F. Rabinovitz, B. H. Chertok. Bottom row, S. P. Vatcher, H. B. Voight, A. P. Nichols, C. W. Pike, M. Caplan, D. J. Aaron, L. L. Silbert.

THOUSANDS LEFT TO 30 RELATIVES

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The will of Joseph LaFleur, late of Huntington, probated today, names Elmer E. Pease and Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington executors and leaves over \$34,000 to 30 relatives in sums ranging from \$500 to \$500.

AMUSEMENTS AUTOS FOR HIRE By the Hour, Day or Month OPEN NIGHT AND DAY

5 and 7-passenger touring cars and limousines. Prices from \$5 per hour upwards. The only place in Boston where you can hire six-cylinder Great Pierce Arrow cars. Order cars direct from us and save 25% to 35%. E. A. SKINNER CO., 170 Clarence Street. Telephone 66 and 67 Tremont.

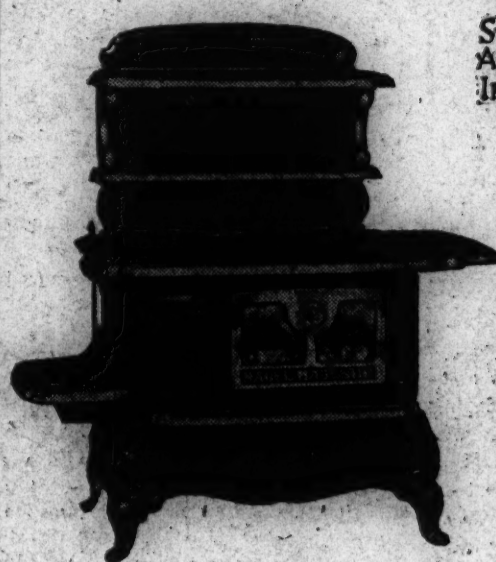
SAWMILLS CUT LUMBER OUTPUT

CENTRALIA, Wash.—In line with the movement among the millmen of the Pacific Northwest to curtail the output, the mills of southwest Washington will close on Saturday for an indefinite period. This curtailment of production follows a series of "get-together" meetings recently held here by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the Oregon & Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Southwestern Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association to remedy the present unfavorable conditions of the lumber industry. On days other than Saturdays the mills operate as usual.

AWNINGS

Send postal or Tel. For Bill \$20 and we will send you with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

GLASS OVEN DOOR



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MAGEE FURNACE CO.

DEGREES GIVEN TO 49 AT BOSTON Y. M. C. A. EVENING LAW SCHOOL

Forty-nine members of the senior class of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association evening law school received the degree of bachelor of laws at the commencement exercises of the class held Tuesday evening in Ford hall.

Samuel C. Bennett, president of the evening law school corporation, presided, while the invocation was made by the Rev. William Wallace Illiffe. Dean Frank Palmer Speare, in presenting the candidates, referred to the vital interest which they had all taken in their work and spoke of the unusual results generally obtained in after years by the graduates of the school.

The degrees were conferred by President Bennett. Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham spoke briefly, while Hugh A. Carney delivered the response for the class of 1911, taking the place of the class president, Leslie N. Brock, who did not attend.

The commencement committee included Henry Hopkinson, chairman, David Flower, Edward H. Baker, Jr., Edmund M. Stanton and William H. Peterson. Hugh A. Carney, William J. Geegan, Henry A. English and James A. Waters received their degrees cum laude.

The following is a complete list of the men upon whom degrees were conferred: David J. Aaron, Philip J. Aaronofsky, John A. Anderson, Charles W. Babson, Edward H. Baker, George G. Brayley, Leslie N. Brock, Winslow P. Burhoe, Richard W. Burnes, Moses Caplan, Hugh A. Carney, Edgar W. Cobb, Joshua A. Crawford, Otis J. A. Dionne, Harry A. English, Percival Fitzgerald, David Flower, William Forbes, William J. Geegan, William F. Hill, Henry Hopkinson, Frederick K. Kennett, Alfred C. Main, Frederick W. McGowan, John H. Mattson, Andrew P. Nichols, Orton A. Peck, William H. Peterson, Chester W. Pike, John I. Preston, George Prussian, Frederick Rabinovitz, John W. Roome, Louis J. Rouleau, William T. Smith, Edmund M. Stanton, Theodore E. Stephenson, George B. Tinkham, Lewis A. Twitchell, Calvin J. Upham, Samuel P. Vatcher, Howell B. Voight, James A. Waters, Alfred M. Weismann, Augustine W. Welch, Alfred L. West, Charles C. Willard, Ralph H. Willard, James G. Wolf.

DEMOCRATS URGING WOOL BILL POINT TO MR. TAFT'S SPEECHES

(Continued from Page One.)

tion must be considered with reference to the viewpoint of the President concerning tariff legislation.

"It is therefore not impossible that there may be some such delay in the communication to the Congress of statistical information collected by the tariff board concerning wool and woolen goods as there has been in communicating to Congress, or making public the data by the bureau of corporations concerning investigations of the steel and other industries."

The committee states that there is no sufficient reason for continuing the complicated system of classification of raw wools, characterizing it as a "great burden and annoyance to the customs service and adding to the expense of collecting duties on raw wools."

It is asserted that the average ad valorem rate on manufactures of wool, on the imports and duties as estimated for 1912, would be 42.55 per cent, as compared with 90.10 per cent under the schedule in 1910, and that the average ad valorem equivalent of duties on raw wool 20 per cent, as compared with 44.31 per cent in 1910.

All the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, with the exception of Francis Burton Harrison of New York, signed the report.

A minority report is signed by Representatives Payne, Dalsell, Needham and Longworth. "For purely political reasons," it says, "this measure is brought forward. If it could become a law it would slaughter sheep as in 1894 and close the mills much more universally."

"There can be no expectation that it will pass the other house or be even considered there before December next, at least," it adds.

VERMONT LEGISLATOR MISSING.
BENNINGTON, Vt.—Stephen M. Bowles, Republican member of the Legislature from Woodford, has been missing since Saturday, May 27, when he left here for Albany, making no preparations for more than a day's journey.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

MUSICAL ARTISTS

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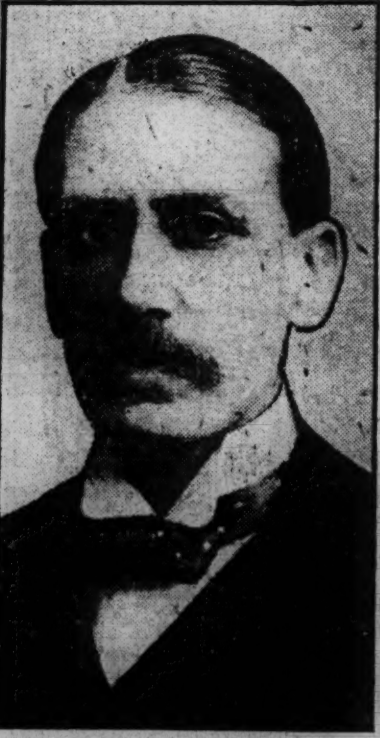
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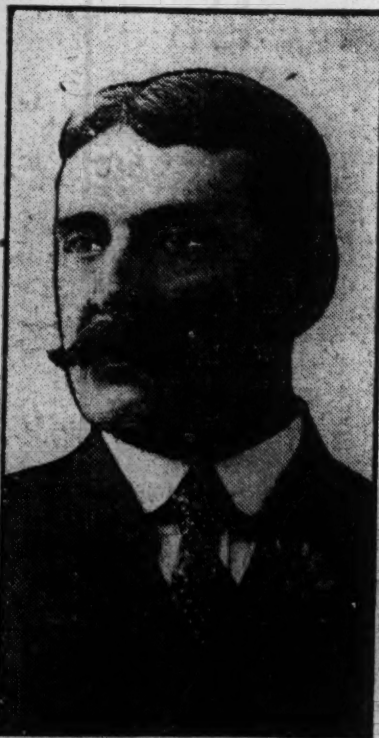
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Summer season 1911 pupils accepted. Studio, 709 Fine Arts bldg., Chicago. Address 822 Hiram Ave., Evanston, Ill. Telephone 1844. Evanston. Write for circular "A." J. KARL DAVIDSON, Secy. After Oct. 1, 1911, Berlin, Germany.

CANDIDATES TO REPRESENT MELROSE



WILLIAM A. CARRIE.



GEORGE W. LIBBEY.

LIVELY CONTEST
DUE IN MELROSE
FOR THE HOUSE

Melrose will have a lively contest to name its representative to the General Court next fall, for already three candidates are out for the Republican nomination. No Democratic candidates have as yet come forward, but it is probable that there will be at least one aspirant for the nomination by that party, while there is a probability that there will be several more Republican candidates before the primaries.

The three men who have announced their candidacies are William A. Carrie of Melrose Highlands and George W. Libbey, both former aldermen, the latter having served also in the New Hampshire Legislature, and Alderman William J. Bowser.

George R. Farnham and Harry C. Woodill are also mentioned as possible candidates.

Melrose will be also the seat of the senatorial contest of the fourth Middlesex district this fall, with Claud L. Allen, city solicitor, and Andrew J. Burnett, former representative, in the field for the Republican nomination and the possibility of the winning candidate being opposed by Thomas P. Riley, Democrat, of Malden.

WALTHAM MEN
SEEK NOMINATION

WALTHAM, Mass.—Candidates for representatives in the Legislature from this city are being brought forward in preparation for the Republican primaries next fall, and two have already announced that they will seek the nominations.

Nathan A. Tufts, one of the present members of the lower branch of the Legislature from this city, is again in the field, while George P. Drury says he will enter the primaries.

Representative Robert N. Turner has not announced his intentions for the coming year. Others who are being mentioned as candidates are John M. Gibbs, president of the board of aldermen, and Benjamin F. Thornburg, a member of the board from ward 5.

MR. KNOX SIGNS
NICARAGUA PACT

WASHINGTON—Secretary Knox signed a convention with Nicaragua on Tuesday somewhat like that with Honduras now waiting ratification by the Senate.

The treaty with Nicaragua contemplates the adjustment of the claims growing out of the Zelaya regime and the general settlement of foreign claims against that country. Almost all these claims are American, there being only a few of minor importance held by citizens of other countries.

VOTE TO REPORT NAVAL BILL.

WASHINGTON—The House committee on naval affairs voted to recommend favorably the bill passed by the Senate May 29 providing for reducing from one year to six months the period of suspension from promotion of naval officers on the active list below the grade of commander who, upon examination for promotion, are found not professionally qualified.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WALTHAM.

There are nine candidates for appointment to the office of sergeant of police recently created by the board of aldermen: Officers Cater, Bemis, Carney, Cloonan, Tracey, Backman, Rhodes, Gammon and McCarthy.

The Baraca class of the First Congregational church is to hold its first annual ladies' night in the church parlors tomorrow evening. A nominating committee appointed by the class is: Lyle Hammond, Bernard Oliver, Daniel Hoffman, Frank Hunt, George P. Davis.

The E. Howard Watch Company will close its factory from June 30 until July 31.

MEDFORD.

With the discontinuance of the switch tower for the former cab train service between West Medford and Boston on the southern division of the Boston & Maine railroad, the station at West Medford has been made an all night station with three shifts of operators.

Ralph Thorson and 100 schoolboys living in the vicinity of Central avenue are collecting materials for a bonfire which it is planned to have 100 feet high, off Central avenue the night before June 17. Last year their bonfire was 90 feet in height.

CHELSEA.

About 500 invitations have been issued by the Owls for the lawn party which is being held this afternoon on the grounds of Mrs. Charles R. Irving of Warren avenue for the benefit of the work of the District Nurses Association.

An entertainment and sale is to be given this evening at the Universalist church by a large committee.

The board of control has appropriated \$600 for a proper observance of July 4, to be expended under the direction of Commissioner George H. Dunham.

WINTHROP.

The exhibition of the work of the pupils of the Edward B. Newton and high schools brought out many parents and friends Tuesday. Today the teachers at the Beach school are entertaining and tomorrow will be Parents' day at the Highlands.

As a feature of the anniversary week of the Methodist church a lawn party has been arranged for this evening, on the grounds of "Farmer" Davison of Engleisle avenue.

BROOKLINE.

Oscar Hedlund, the Brookline gymnasium mile runner, expects to beat Kiviat, the fast mile runner from New York in the special race planned for June 17.

P. J. Cantwell has been granted a permit to build four three-apartment houses on St. Paul street.

J. Louis Keegan has been substituting recently for Miss Alice Spaulding at the high school. Mr. Keegan graduated from the high school with the class of 1909.

LEXINGTON.

Frank H. Damon, superintendent of the public schools, has announced these high school pupils as contestants in the Clapp oral prize: The Misses Katharine Buck, Margaret Noyes, Christine Noyes, Dorothy Fox and Helen Stuart.

The Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D., will speak on "The Ploughing Servant" Friday evening at the Hancock Congregational church.

REVERE.

At the First Baptist church Sunday morning the Veteran Firemen will worship and a special sermon will be preached by the pastor, the Rev. Nelson S. Burbank. In the evening, the Rev. Frank L. Sullivan of Boston will preach. The following Sunday will be observed as children's day.

DEDHAM.

The graduating class at the Ames school will be given a reception by their fellow pupils at the school hall this evening.

The Dedham Boys Aviation Club will hold a meet at the grounds of the Dedham Country Club Saturday morning.

A new fire alarm box has been installed on Wollaston avenue opposite Wachusett avenue.

The Friday Social Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at the residence of Mrs. J. Herbert Mead the afternoon of June 16.

FRANKLIN.

Prof. and Mrs. A. W. Pierce and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Thayer, who have been making an extensive tour through Europe since last November, arrived home Tuesday.

The Morse estate has contracted with G. H. Grant for the erection of a two-story building on Main street.

ARLINGTON.

The board of selectmen has granted a number of petitions for the erecting of electric light and telephone poles.

SUGGESTIONS FOR USEFUL
Wedding Gifts

Pearl Handle Tea Knives, Fruit Knives, Orange Knives, Carving Sets, Butter Spreaders, Chaffing Dishes, Percolators, Coffee Machines, etc.

WE SPECIALIZE IN GOODS OF QUALITY

Everything in Good Cutlery CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS SHARPENED AND REPAIRED

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371 Washington St., opp. Bromfield.

QUINCY.

The Men's Club of Christ church has elected: President, Arthur L. Thomas; vice-president, Walter L. Burke; secretary, Arthur Newton; treasurer, H. G. Johnson.

Frank F. Crane, dock and waterfront commissioner, has gone to Montreal with a Boston party to inspect the dock system of that city.

The Sunday school of the First Unitarian church has elected: Superintendent, Charles H. Johnson; secretary, Miss Mary E. Harris; treasurer, Harry E. Glover; auditor, Arthur E. Hall.

The annual June festival of the Wollaston Unitarian church will be held in a field on Safford street, Saturday afternoon and evening.

WAKEFIELD.

The Mary Farnham Bliss Society of the Congregational church has elected: President, Miss Edith P. Gowing; vice-president, Mrs. Julia Wakefield; secretary, Mrs. Alice Walton Wheeler; treasurer, Miss Grace White; executive committee, Miss Gertrude Lambert, Miss Emily Preston, Mrs. Carrie I. Wiley.

The report of Arthur H. Boardman, treasurer of the Y. M. C. A., made public today, shows: Receipts, \$4894.72; expenditures, \$5337.71; deficit on general account, \$442.99; paid on building mortgage, \$4000; due on building, \$2900; summer camp receipts, \$264.50; expenditures, \$259.40. Plans are soon to be made for a campaign to increase the membership from 355 to 500.

CAMBRIDGE.

Miss Sadie Redmond, recently graduated from the Cambridge Commercial College, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Mount Ida School for Girls, Newton.

The Harmony Club, of which Alderman Corkery is president, will hold its annual outing at Canobie Lake, N. H., June 29.

Arrangements have been completed for a series of open air services to be held Sundays during the summer, at the foot of Magazine street, on the river front. These will be under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., and addresses will be made by local pastors.

MALDEN.

The high school literary society has elected: President, Placid Nutter; vice-president, Donald Webster; secretary, Kenneth Bell; treasurer, Palmer Harrington; deputy, Robert McGregory; executive council, Herbert Falardeau and Robert Sanborn. Officers of the school paper, the Oracle, elected are: Editor-in-chief, Stubby Hyde; associate editor, Frank Harlow; literary editor, Lester Fernald; subscription manager, Edward Killian; assistant, James Shapleigh; business manager, Palmer Harrington; assistant, Herbert Tenney; local editor, Robert McGregory; athletic editor, Edward Clapp; mailing manager, Harry Lord.

MELROSE.

George O. W. Servis, superintendent of the public works department, is to make extensive highway improvements during the summer months at an estimated cost of \$26,000. Among the streets which are to be built and macadamized are Morgan street, Nowell road, Folsom avenue, Goss avenue, Linden road, Essex street, Berwick street, Reading Hill avenue, Ashland street, Harrison street, East Emerson street, Sargent street, East Forest street and Bellevue avenue. Main street during its entire length of three miles will be oiled instead of sprinkled.

NEEDHAM.

A meeting of the men of Christ church will be held in Highland hall Friday evening when the needs of the parish and the church at large will be discussed by Archdeacon Babcock of Cambridge and other prominent churchmen. Supper will be served by the Ladies Guild.

Austin H. Keyes of Dover, N. H., who has been appointed superintendent of schools to succeed Walter K. Putney, is in town looking over the schools.

ROCKLAND.

The teachers association held a dinner in the high school assembly hall Tuesday evening.

Mattakesett tribe, I. O. R. M., will hold a field day at Ridge Hill grove, Norwell, on Saturday, July 15. Invitations are to be extended to all tribes in southeastern-Massachusetts to attend.

The Rev. William Reid has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church, to take effect Oct. 1.

WYOMOUTH.

The Norfolk Union of Congregational Ministers held a meeting in the chapel of the East Weymouth Congregational church Tuesday afternoon and evening.

The members of Reynolds W. R. C. will give a reception to Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook, senior vice-president of the Massachusetts department in Grand Army hall Saturday evening, June 17.

HOLBROOK.

The Castalia Club of the Methodist Episcopal church held a meeting in the church parlors Tuesday evening.

The employees of the Fiske Shoe plant have been granted Saturday afternoons off during June, July and August.

The Stamina Club of the Brookville Baptist church will hold a lawn party on the church grounds this evening.

ABINGTON.

The graduating class of the high school will attend services at the North Baptist church, June 18, when the baccalaureate, sermon will be delivered by the Rev. D. H. Woodward.

RANDOLPH.

Rising Star lodge, I. O. O. F., and Golden Star Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will attend services at the Baptist church of Avon on Sunday. The Rev. Alfred Fairbrother will deliver an address.

Don't let your grocer substitute a dark extract for the delicious.

Burnett's Vanilla



Beautiful New Parasols

Why pay \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50 for them when the opportunity is yours tomorrow to buy at

PARASOL
STORE

\$1.95 AND \$3.00

STREET
FLOOR

HOW IT IS DONE—One of the best manufacturers in America has closed out to us his line of samples, at such enormous price concessions as to make possible these extraordinary selling figures.

PARASOLS

In taffeta silk, pongee and linen; in plain tucked, embroidered and fancy effects, with borders of silk and velvet, made on eight and ten-ribbed frames, with plain and fancy handles. \$3.00 to \$5.00 values. At \$1.95

PARASOLS

In heavy taffeta silk, in plain and all the new fancy effects; velvet and button-trimmed, silk lined and silk trimmed pongees; made on gold frames and fancy sticks. \$5.00 to \$7.50 values. At \$3.00

COME THURSDAY—FIRST SELECTION ALWAYS THE BEST

In fact, there is no telling just how long such wonderful values will remain

RATIONAL GOLF
By JASON ROGERS.

The caddy problem is one that sooner or later must attract the attention of every seriously minded member of the governing committee in our golf clubs. Unless the caddy master is a man of unusual ability the attraction of high pay on the links will lead many a boy to truancy or worse.

On the other side of the ocean, where golf is a much older game than with us, various club secretaries have devised different plans to cultivate the minds and attainments of the caddy during off hours and off seasons.

Carpenter shops in which the boys can learn the use of tools, and reading rooms in which penmanship and simple arithmetic are taught, have been found very attractive to the little urchins.

Some of the clubs have undertaken a general plan of graduating the boys on reaching a certain age in office boys' positions with the members of their organizations and with a marked degree of success. The boys feel a personal interest in the employer whom they have seen on the golf links and feel that he is interested in their progress.

Unless something of this kind is devised, the boys on attaining the age of 16 or 18, having passed by a period of school control and restriction, are very apt to become vagabonds and worse.

The latest idea along this line is the plan of hiring some land adjoining the club premises by the Ipswich Club and the employment of a practical gardener to teach the caddies how to grow ordinary garden products. The boys work in the garden during their spare time and receive the product of their labor.

It is reported that the boys have taken a hearty interest in the plan, and it certainly provides a more interesting occupation during off hours than loafing about the caddy house.

At some points the matter of eliminating boys as caddies altogether has been seriously considered. Their places would be filled by securing the services of men out of employment who would be satisfied with the amount paid the boys.

Unless some improving device is put in force by the clubs, the boys who make comparatively easy money carrying clubs will hesitate to later on take up other more serious avocations yielding considerably less remuneration.

SOMERVILLE.

The Ladies Circle of the First Universalist church will hold its annual social and entertainment at Condit's pavilion, Revere, next Monday evening.

The Baptist Social Union will hold its next meeting at the Perkins Street church, Cross street, tomorrow evening.

NORWELL.

The D. Willard Robinson post, G. A. R., and the W. R. C. will act as hosts at the summer convention of the Plymouth County G. A. R. and W. R. C. associations at Ridge Hill grove next month.

EVERETT.

A reunion of the graduates of the high school in the class of 1905 was held Tuesday evening at the home of Miss K. Louise Lang, a member of the high school faculty.

ABINGTON.

The graduating class of the high school will attend services at the North Baptist church, June 18, when the baccalaureate, sermon will be delivered by the Rev. D. H. Woodward.

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Silks THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty Silk Store
18 TEMPLE PLACE
Boston, Mass.

OFFICERS CHOSEN
BY UNIVERSALISTS

BATH, Me.—The eighty-second annual convention of the Universalist churches of the state is in session here.

These officers were elected Tuesday, President, George E. Fogg, Portland; vice-presidents, R. Coolidge, Pittsfield; J. D. Tillinghast, Livermore Falls; secretary, the Rev. H. H. Hoyt, East Hiram; treasurer, M. B. Coolidge, Portland; trustee (three years), E. H. Sargeant, Portland.

SCHOOL PICTURES
FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., has presented a portrait of Benjamin Franklin to the Franklin school and for the same building money was given by the Book and Thimble Club for a picture of the capitol at Washington.

Eight pictures are to be hung in the Greenwood building this week from funds raised by a colonial party given by the Teachers Club.

SUES THE TOBACCO TRUST.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The suit of the Ware-Kramer Tobacco Company against the American Tobacco Company for \$1,200,000 damages under the Sherman anti-trust act was begun here yesterday before Judge Conner in the federal court.

FLEET GOING TO GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Mayor Patch has received word that the gunboat Castine and the gunboat Severn with seven submarines will arrive here within 10 days from Newport for a stay of a month or six weeks.

ONTARIO REGULATES FLAG-FLYING.

OTTAWA, Ont.—American campers in Algonquin park will no longer be permitted to fly the United States flag, as the provincial government has decreed that only the British flag may be displayed.

CLOSE Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

COLUMBUS, O.—Employed officers of the Y. M. C. A. in North America closed a biennial conference here Tuesday. E. W. Hearne of Boston was elected to the executive committee.

FRANK M. PAINE PASSES AWAY.

Frank M. Paine, an artist of Salem, passed away Tuesday while riding with his nephew, Ralph Hayward, on an electric car on the Boston & Northern street railway.

MR. PIERCE HEADS BANK.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank, held Tuesday, J. Homer Pierce was elected president to fill the unexpired term of the late James E. Whitney.

SPEAKERS HONOR
CARDINAL GIBBONS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Cardinal Gibbons sat Tuesday afternoon on a temporary stage in the fifth regiment armory and heard distinguished men of the nation speak in eulogy of his career. The event was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the office and the fiftieth of his ordination.

President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Chief Justice White, former President Roosevelt, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, Speaker Clark, Senator Root of New York, Governor Crothers of Maryland, former Speaker Cannon, and Mayor Preston of Baltimore sat with the cardinal and participated in the celebration of the occasion.

U. S. MISSIONARIES
TO BE PROTECTED

TANGIER, Morocco—General Moirier, the officer commanding the French forces in Morocco, has been instructed to take every action possible to insure the safety of eight American missionaries who are in Mequinez, which is held by the rebel Berber tribesmen.

One missionary named Swanson is known to be held for ransom, and information is being sought regarding another missionary named Reed who worked among the Beni Warren tribesmen.

JAMES M'MURRAY
GETS PROMOTION

Commissioner Rourke has promoted James A. McMurray of the engineering division of the water department to be the superintendent of the income division of that department.

He receives \$1800 a year. His new job carries a salary of \$2500.

NEW CARS FOR NORTH YAKIMA.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president and director of operations of the Harriman lines, who was here recently on his way to Spokane, said that the street railway system here, with its several extensions, needed and would get additional cars, enough to comply with the traffic demand.

MINNESOTA CARRIERS MEET.

ST. PAUL—The Minnesota branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers is holding its ninth state convention in the old capitol here today. C. P. Grandfield, first assistant postmaster-general, is one of the speakers. The session will continue through Thursday.

PORTUGAL RESTORES JUDGES.

LISBON—The government has ordered the reinstatement of the judges who were recently penalized for acquitting the former ministers under the Franco administration.

Your Summer Vacation will be much more enjoyable if you are not worrying over the safety of your silverware, jewelry and valuable papers. You can place them in our Safe Deposit Vaults at a nominal charge. Our automobile will call for heavy packages.

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Open from 9 to 5.

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Over 400 different styles and sizes of clocks, from the travelling clock that folds in the pocket to the tall grandfather's clock. In variety and range of price there is nothing like our collection in the city.

Small clocks in metal and mahogany. \$1.00 up
8-day Gilt Travelling Clocks in leather cases. \$5.00
Automobile Clocks. \$5.00 to \$38.00
French and American regulators in gilt and crystal. \$13.50 to \$100.00
Seth Thomas, mahogany cases. \$6.00 to \$15.50
Seth Thomas, French reproductions. \$15.00 to \$43.00
Chelsea Clocks, including marine clocks, striking ship's bells. \$16.00 to \$168.00
Hall Clocks. \$75.00 to \$350.00

Aftonall & Co. Inc.
74 Winter St.
Boston, - Mass.

MUSICAL SETTLEMENT IN BOSTON IS PROVING SOURCE OF MANY DELIGHTS TO LITTLE FOLKS

Children Gladly Respond to Appeal of Harmony in Pleasant Home.

CLASSES FULL AND MANY WAIT

First Pupils' Concert Shows How Keen Is Interest Parents Take.

ALEXANDER STEINERT, treasurer of the Music Settlements building fund and member of the advisory board, announces that between \$2000 and \$3000 has already been promised towards the new building to be erected on the lot of land given

outright to the society by Mrs. Quincy Shaw. The committee is working together to raise the \$40,000 necessary to construct the building, which will be kept running by the annually subscribed maintenance fund.

For the past year children living in the crowded North End district have had opportunity to substitute music lessons in their leisure time for the lessons of the streets. Not long ago four small dark heads and one light one were bent close over a stray copy of a newspaper. Three were adorned with braids and ribbons and two were cropped short. "There's the march from 'Tannhauser,'" came in glad surprise from one of them. A tiny grimed finger pointed to the place on the page and all the little shoulders huddled closer together that all might see the magic words.

It was at the Boston Music School settlement down on Salem street and these minute specimens of humanity were waiting their turn to practise or be taught. They had gathered in the pretty reception room and were eagerly scan-

ning the musical announcements in the paper.

The wonderful adventures of the knight errant had been familiar to them in the story hour. Even a remote reference to them would make them sit straighter and pay more strict attention.

The "story hour" is known as the Mozart Club. It meets every Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock when Miss Ethelwin Manning comes down and usually tells them an opera story, beautiful stories of knights and ladies, gods and goddesses, kings and queens, princes and princesses, and fairies.

Their meetings are held in a big room with a long table. Miss Manning usually sits at one end and the children gather around, two and three deep. As the story proceeds all eyes are riveted on the face of the speaker and grow wide and deep. There is nothing else in all the world to them but the wonderful tale that is being unfolded.

Sometimes instead of the story they have music games. One of them will choose a character from an opera and the others will guess from what opera it is. Or one will hide the thimble and all the others will search for it while the first one plays on the piano, low or loud.

Another game is to play pieces and let the others guess the names. Many musical games and puzzles have been gathered together in a book by Daniel Bloomfield, associate director, enough to keep them busy for a long time to come. They are also, each one of them getting up a musical scrapbook. At the end of the year a prize will be awarded for the very best.

This settlement was begun only last November. It has produced no musical prodigy as yet, nor is that its object. It is not intended to be a factory for the making of musicians; but to bring an educative and socializing influence into the lives of those who have been sadly lacking in the sweeter and more beautiful things of life.

Already the work has justified itself and secured the support of the community. Instead of playing on the streets and in the alleys, the children are brought into the settlement house with its simple, pleasing furnishings, its men and women of refinement, and instead of the coarse language and the doubtful attractions of the street are given the inspiration of musical harmony.

Music is a part of the foreigner's life; it is also a universal language and in the district through which runs Salem street, packed with former residents of many lands, swarming through doors and windows and on to the pavements, there has been little if any opportunity to indulge in it. In the comparatively small area of the North End in which the settlement is located, are credited 35,000 people, mostly foreigners.

For a long time a civic service house has been doing a fine work among the members of that neighborhood, and it is still carrying it on effectively, but finds the work of the music school settlement an important ally. The two occupy the upper floors of buildings at 110 and 112 Salem street, the ground floor being utilized as stores. The one house was reserved as a home for the workers of the civic service house, but the first floor of this has been given to the music school settlement.

Here are its reception room and tiny office where the pupils register for their lessons, wait their turns, and where applicants are received. A practise room with piano adjoins. Other pianos have been placed in the civic service house where most of the lessons are given. So crowded are they for room, it has been necessary to put one piano in the kitchen.

Accommodations are so slight at present it has been necessary to confine the lessons almost entirely to children. The average ages are from 10 to 17 years but the cards do register little ones of 7 and one shows a man of 25. The pupils now number 95, all under the tutelage of volunteer teachers, 25 in number. A waiting list numbers almost as many more.

The pupils are required to be in earnest, to attend faithfully to their practising and their lessons. A small fee of 25 cents a lesson or \$1 a month is charged, but where it is shown this is beyond the means of the family or the individual, and that he or she is in earnest, a scholarship is granted. Instruction in solfeggio, theory and history of music is given free to all. Each applicant for lessons is carefully examined on many points, both to protect the work from imposition and also to make sure that no worthy person is turned away unnecessarily. The children give their age and nationality and the occupation of their fathers.

Other interesting things are recorded as the workers go about among the homes of the children. It is found from this that a large percentage of the children are Russian. Many are Italian. Others are Portuguese, Swedish, Irish, German, French, American, and one comes from the city of Jerusalem.

The fathers are peddlers, tailors, painters, shoemakers, bottlers; one has a post card stand; another does general work, anything he can get; still another is a junk collector and one a presser of vests; a young boy is a harpist by trade, a street musician with his brother.

Their incomes are small and usually the families are large. Several have pianos of their own, but most of the children come to the school to practise. This is always done under the supervision of teachers. The school is open daily from 4 to 7 except Saturday and Sunday.

All pupils are required either to be regular attendants at school or working. The pupils are not confined to residents of the district but come to it from different parts of the city, but the school


is only for those of limited means. They come from Charlestown, East Boston and the West End, as well as the North End.

Lessons are given in piano playing, voice, violin and on orchestral instruments. At present quarters are so cramped it is difficult to conduct the work as the workers would like, but things are gradually being brought to where they are wanted and the new building made possible by the gift of Mrs. Quincy Shaw will put the work on a more effective basis very shortly.

It is intended to extend it to adults, to grade the pupils, to have periodical examinations, pupils' concerts and many other things that will attract many if not all in the neighborhood.

The first pupils' concert was given a few evenings ago. It was found a greater help than had been anticipated. It drew out people that nothing else had been able to get away from the doorstep or other places less wholesome in their influence than the settlement or the Civic Service house. A concert by itself might not appeal to them, had not in the past, but when a little son or daughter or a favorite grandchild was to do something, why it was quite a different matter. Nothing could keep them away. They came and enjoyed and will come again. One had never before been to a concert.

A sympathetic chord will be struck in many a breast when it is related that for this occasion a mite of a damsel who lugs about with her a violin scarcely less big than she is, was asked if she would please dress in white. She brought back word that she couldn't for they had been invited to an expensive wed-



Your Vacation Footwear

Golf Tennis Yachting

FOOTWEAR for the Outdoor-Season should be most judiciously selected. Not only should it have individuality and be especially well adapted to stand the strain of strenuous exercise, and by their superior construction will properly support the feet, at the same time holding to the original shape.

Shown in White Buckskin and Canvas and Tan Russia Calf, some being fitted with combination cork and rubber sole, that will not slip.

We feature a White Canvas Tennis Lace Boot, with rubber soles. Especially desirable to those feeling the need of ankle support. Also a Buckskin Tennis or Yachting Shoe with rubber heel.

OUR SPECIAL TENNIS SHOE has a formed arch, after the orthopedic idea, and gives proper support to the foot muscles while playing. An excellent shoe for general outing wear.

Orders by telegraph, telephone or post will be promptly filled. Our Footwear Style Books sent on Application.

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins 47 Temple Place 15 West Street

ding and had to give an expensive present.

The parents take the greatest interest in these lessons for their children and often sacrifice much to give them their lessons. One mother who supports her little family by doing work by the day takes four hours from her work each week so as to sit by her boy during his practise. A father, too proud to accept anything that savored to his mind

four or five weeks a musical evening is given for the parents when they have also the opportunity of meeting the teachers.

A choral class for adults meets on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Its members are given special privileges at the opera. The opera club also is for adults. During the spring it had a series of opera talks with musical illustrations on the different operas as they

Gladys C. Gilmore is secretary and Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene treasurer.

The executive board, every member of which is actively interested in the work, is made up as follows: Carl Barth, Daniel Bloomfield, Samuel W. Cole, Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child, Mrs. Harry Converse, Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene, Frederic P. Fish, Felix Fox, Henry L. Gideon, Jacques Hoffman, Mrs. Joseph H. Liebman, Mrs. Hall McAllister, Ernest C. Schirmer, Prof. W. R. Spaulding.

The advisory board is comprised of Alexander Steinert, W. J. Baltzell, Mrs. Meyer Bloomfield, Frank Lynes, Arthur Fairbanks, Louis C. Elson, Mme. Helen Hopekirk, Mrs. Richard H. Jones, Mrs. J. J. Storrow.

The committee on instruction is made up of Felix Fox, chairman; Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child, Samuel W. Cole, Jacques Hoffman and W. R. Spaulding.

A library of over 500 books on and about music has been contributed to the settlement by Ernest C. Schirmer and other friends of the work.

The musical settlement is a comparatively new idea. One has been conducted in New York for some time, directed by David Mannes, noted violinist, whose wife is a daughter of Walter Damrosch. Last fall others were started in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pittsburgh, Albany, Rochester, Cleveland, St. Paul, Chicago and San Francisco besides Boston. These have just organized into a National Federation of Music School Settlements.

Many encouraging letters have been received by the secretary of the club from men prominent in this and other cities, all endorsing the work that has been undertaken. One is from Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard.

"The work seems to be well planned," he writes, "and highly promising. Music ought to be the source of many home and neighborhood delights, and so long as the subject receives scant attention in the public schools, voluntary associations must use music as an uplifting force with children and adults."

EDWARD HARRIGAN PASSES AWAY.

NEW YORK—Edward Harrigan, for 30 years a prominent theatrical figure as actor, playwright and manager, passed away at his home in Brooklyn late Tuesday, Mr. Harrigan was born in New York Oct. 26, 1844, and began his stage career in San Francisco as a minstrel. In 1870 he went to New York and formed a partnership with Tony Hart. Together they made fame and fortune in a long series of plays, called the "Mulligan" plays. For 10 years they managed their own theaters in New York. In recent years Mr. Harrigan appeared in "The Bird in the Cage" and "Old Lavender" in Boston. Among the plays he wrote are "Chowder," "Surprise," "Mulligan's Silver Wedding," "The Major," "The Grip," "The Doyle Brothers," and "Under Cover."

BENEDICT PARTY LEAVES YACHT.

HAVANA—Commodore E. C. Benedict and his party arrived here Tuesday on the wrecking steamer Premier from the American yacht Virginia, which is still aground on Colorado Reef, on the north coast of Pinar del Rio. The Premier will make another effort to float the vessel.

SUMMER CAMPS

Sea Pines School For Girls
WILL HOLD ITS USUAL PRIVATE CAMP
On the SEA SHORE
of the school estate during July and August. The same optimistic, affectionate family life will continue and the same personal care given, as heretofore. SLEEPING TENTS
Outdoor Sports, Safe Bathing, Whole-some Training. Address
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East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

CAMP HIGHACRE.
A camp for small boys in the beautiful foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Virginia. In charge of a university graduate experienced in training boys. Special attention to moral influences. Lessons from 9 to 12 o'clock. Wholesome pastimes. Home cooking, pure spring water, costs outside when advisable. References. After June 15 address THE PLAINS, Fauquier County, Va. FREDERICK P. GIBSON, 1909 S. N.W., Washington, D. C.

NOVA SCOTIA 8 WEEKS Camp Mooswa
References exchanged.
GEO. H. CAINE, Everett, Mass.

Comfort Mathes Camp, Durham, N. H.
Women, Girls, Near State College. Booklet. Address Miss F. P. Mathes, Dover, N. H.

Summer Camps
for Boys and Girls make the vacation a time of helpful, happy work.

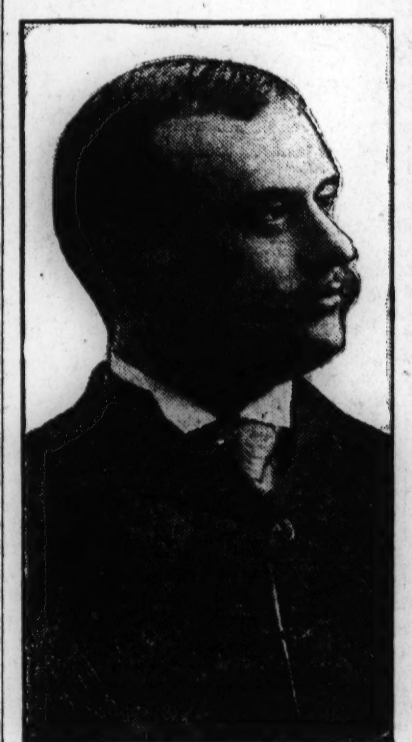
Advertisements of Camps
in the Monitor point the way to many who desire to learn of the inducements and opportunities offered in different localities.



Group of children and workers at the Boston Music School Settlement is shown. Standing at the back are Felix Fox, Daniel Bloomfield, Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene and Miss Gladys C. Gilmore; Miss Ethelwin Manning, the story teller, is seated.



Members of the Mozart Club at the Boston Music School Settlement; Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene is standing.



(Photo by Purdy.)
ALEXANDER STEINERT.
Financial head of movement to establish permanent quarters for society that promotes civic welfare through music teaching.

of charity, said he would give up his clothes, if need be, to give his boy a musical education.

The children are no less enthusiastic but express it in a different way. Naturally many are attracted by the novelty only but these are soon gotten rid of in one way or another and those who remain are thoroughly in earnest. Some come hours before their lesson so as to be on time. Many times they bring the baby with them as they can come in no other way. This novel experience serves to keep the child quiet for a time but the need for a musical kindergarten is felt and it may be there will be shortly also a musical nursery.

One of the officers tells of taking a little boy to her country home for a week and a couple of weeks ago. He is a little Russian boy 9 years old, but looking no more than 5. He is a very bright little boy, but not very clean, and the nurse who had him in charge told him that he must not go into the "great room" and play the piano unless his hands were very clean.

He washed not only his hands but his face, not merely washed but scrubbed, and was at the piano almost every moment of his stay. When he came away his hands were bleached white and he seems to have learned a lesson that beautiful music must fittingly proceed from clean hands, for they have never resumed their previous appearance of dirt ground in.

Once a month the children assemble for a musical afternoon, and once every

EDUCATIONAL

THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Fully equipped in every department. Corps of sixteen efficient instructors. Large well equipped gymnasium with stage, bowling alley, swimming pool, shower baths and recreation rooms. Athletic field with running track, tennis courts, etc. Military organization for the boys. Two large thoroughly modern dormitories, being built this year, will be ready for occupancy in September. Other extensive improvements being made will greatly increase the efficiency of the work. Children under twelve years of age not accepted in the boarding department. Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar grades and a six years High School course. Thirteen years' successful experience. Annual charge for boarding pupils \$500 and \$550. Write for prospectus.

Address all communications to E. R. FIELD, Secretary.

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A boarding and day school for girls, among the Berkeley Hills. Elementary and high school courses, preparatory for college. Advantage taken of the educational opportunities offered in a college town. Boys admitted to the primary department. Out-of-door sports, horsemanship, pedestrian training. For catalogue address **MRS. C. L. WATSON, Principal, The Watson School, Berkeley, California.**

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Every course is specially arranged and affords thorough preparation for all commercial positions and assurance of employment when qualified.

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Training school for Supervisors of Music in public schools. Both sexes. Graduates rank upon graduation, as teachers of experience, taking positions in colleges, normal and city schools. Voice culture, harmony, form, history, ear training, sight singing.

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A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Completing a French School for Little Children. Primary, Intermediate, High School and Post Graduate Departments. Household Economics, Drawing, Painting and Education.

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School Advertising

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In The Monitor
School advertising brings pupils of a highly desirable class, as 86% of its circulation is in families of financial ability. The cost is 10 cents per line per insertion; about six words to the line.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

At times it is pretty hard to figure out just why we "take a liking" to some people and why some people take a liking to us. In a general sort of way all men are as near alike as oranges. Maybe it would be nearer the truth to say they are as near alike as apples, since there is more variety to apples than there is to oranges. To the average person an orange is an orange, whereas we all know that there are many varieties of apples, large and small, early and late, sour and sweet. Nevertheless, though all men are so near alike, there are, from our individual points of view, great differences, after all. Sometimes it is difficult to tell in words just what these differences may be, but we have not the slightest doubt but that they do exist.

It is a well established fact that a man, as well as a picture, must be looked at in just the right light and at just the proper angle, if we are to see him at his best. This often accounts for the fact that A sees nothing in B to admire, while C thinks he is a most likable person. They do not view him in the same light or from a common angle. In geometry there is an axiom which says that things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. It does not, however, hold true in social mathematics, that two men who admire the same man always admire each other. It sometimes happens that we do not take so kindly to our friend's friend. A true friendship must be a two-sided affair. The admiration must be mutual. It seems to be "human nature" to express one's self in the words of the old song: "I don't care for anybody who doesn't care for me."

Somehow we are apt to think well of the discrimination and good judgment of the ones who think well of us, while we dismiss with scant consideration all who dismiss us in like manner. When we stop to think of what great and priceless worth a good friend is to us, we should be very careful about making a hasty and superficial judgment concerning any one. All men are said to be admirable if we will but invest them with enough of interest and friendly consideration. This world is pleasantest to him who likes the most things and the most men. The safe rule would be to receive all men as our friends and so to consider them until they compel us to do otherwise.

PUZZLING.

Of course it's hard for little folks To tell the time of day By clocks whenever their two hands Each points a different way; For what's to keep the childish thoughts From getting in a "mix" When the long hand says it's twelve o'clock And the short hand says it's six?

THERE is a lively sense of fascination lurking about the docks where ships from every corner of the far-flung seven seas are discharging their cargoes. Somehow they seem to have brought with them the strange mystical charms of all the far-off lands whence they have arrived. This is especially true of the sailing vessels. A steamship seems never to have been so far nor to have found its way among such fascinating climes and peoples. It has a more businesslike, matter-of-fact air about it. It seems to convey the impression that it can go wherever it will and return again on scheduled time. There is little of the lure and uncertainty about its movements which attaches to a sailing vessel. One feels that the latter, in its far sailings across the broad, blue waters has made its way wholly with the aid of, and in spite of, the winds and the waves.

It is a primal, elemental force that acts upon the white sails and the black hull beneath it and drives them hither and yon across the pathless stretches of sea. Says Richard Jefferies: "Masts are always dreamy to look at; they speak a romance of the sea; of unknown lands; of distant forests aglow with tropical colors and abounding with strange forms of life. In the hearts of most of us there is always a desire for something beyond experience. Hardly any of us but have thought, 'Some day I will go on a long voyage; but the years go by and still we have not sailed.'"

In the sailing away of a ship there seems to be something that symbolizes the voyage of life, and perhaps therein lies the strange charm that makes men look with longing upon the "white wings" floating away toward the blue horizon line. As Curtis so finely expresses it: "I rambled out of town on those well-remembered afternoons to the fields that lay upon hillsides over the harbor, and there sat, looking out to sea, fancying some distant sail proceeding to the glorious ends of the earth to be my type and image, who would so sail, stately

and successful, to all the glorious ports of the Future."

And the bronzed-faced, weather-beaten sailor—how one intuitively wishes he could know the far lands he has known—India, Africa, Australia and all the islands of the seas. Surely he can answer "yes" to the poet's question: "Know'st thou the land where the lemon-trees bloom,

Where the gold orange glows in the deep thicket's gloom,

Where a wind ever soft from the blue heaven blows, And the groves are of laurel, and myrtle, and rose?"

Yet it may be true, after all, that "home-keeping hearts are happiest," and that the world's far lands are fairest when pictured in the imagination.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of medical corps:

Col. L. Brechemin to proceed to St. Louis and relieve Lieut.-Col. H. D. Snyder as medical supply officer.

Lieutenant Wynder to New York and summer charge of medical supply depot in that city.

First Lieut. E. Butcher, infantry, proceed to Augusta, Me., and report Aug. 5 to the Governor of Maine.

Capt. J. L. De Witt, Q.M., to Washington and report to the quartermaster-general for duty in his office.

Col. C. Richard, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Walter Reed general hospital, D. C., and assume command of that hospital.

Capt. S. P. Dutton, commissary, assigned to duty as assistant to chief commissaries of the western and central divisions.

Capt. W. Elliott, commissary, report July 1 to the commanding general, western division, for duty as acting chief commissary, until arrival of Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, commissary.

Orders June 3 amended to direct Col. W. S. Scott, fifteenth infantry, to proceed to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty.

Maj. G. G. Bailey, quartermaster, to Atlanta, Ga., temporary duty with department of the gulf.

Lieut.-Col. J. Conklin, first field artillery, transferred to sixth field artillery, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Maj. W. S. McNair, second field artillery, transferred to sixth field artillery.

Maj. W. J. Snow, fifth field artillery, transferred to third field artillery.

Capt. M. E. Locke, field artillery, assigned to first field artillery.

Capt. R. W. Briggs, eighth field artillery, transferred to second field artillery.

First Lieut. D. C. Seagrave, third field artillery, transferred to fourth field artillery.

First Lieut. J. Lund, third field artillery, transferred to fourth field artillery.

First Lieut. N. B. Rehkopf, second field artillery, transferred to first field artillery.

NO HIGHER PAY FOR STREET MEN

Commissioner Bourke of the public works department has refused the street cleaning and street watering inspectors the requested increase in wages on the grounds that there is no money available to meet the increase and because he did not care to abolish the training service.

As fast as vacancies occur in the regular inspecting service they are filled out of the \$2.50 a day service.

JUDGE McLAUGHLIN HEARS FIRST CASE

Judge John D. McLaughlin presided in the first session of the superior criminal court today. For many years he appeared in court as assistant district attorney and this was his first appearance on the bench in that court. The trial of Isaac H. Porter which has been in that session before Judge Stevens was resumed in the second session.

ENGINE FOLLOWS HORSE.

A horse ran on the Dedham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad from Forest Hills station to a point near the West Hoxbury station yesterday. The horse crossed the platform at Forest Hills and after shaking off a light wagon proceeded up the track, with a locomotive following. The horse finished his two-mile run with only one shoe. The carriage was wrecked. The horse, it is said, belongs to a contractor who is doing work on the Stony brook conduit.

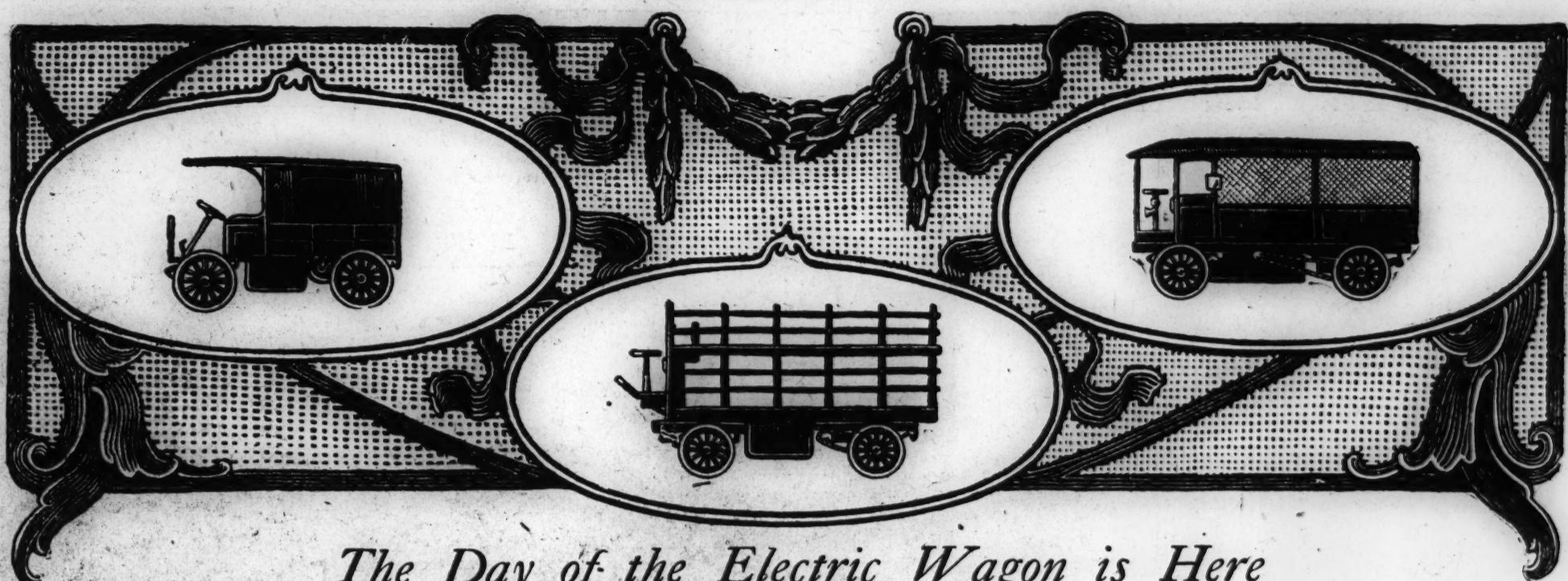
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horses and buggies and gasoline cars to Electrics—not because they are Electric but because after two years of improvement—especially in batteries—the Electric car furnishes the one best solution for trackless transportation through the streets of Boston and its suburbs.

Public Sentiment and Private Gain:

should both support Electric Vehicles, for by their use cleaner streets make for public welfare, while higher speed and compactness will obviate traffic congestion. They stand for public welfare and private economy.

There is no noise, no smoke-filled nor grease-soaked streets where the Electric Vehicle is used. Neither can the horse compete with Electric machinery. One small motor will generally replace 2 horses and 2 wagons.

Electric versus Gasoline-Comparisons:

The business wagon must run every working day of the year and it must run for many years. Get statistics on the comparative reliability of Electrics and gasoline cars. The Electric has but one moving part—and that is rotating.

The gas engine has many moving parts and these are reciprocating.

This field will be filled by the Electric Vehicle. First, because of its Reliability and second, because of its Economy. These two points tell the whole story.

Your ordinary horse driver can run your Electric because it has no complications. You are compelled to hire a high-priced chauffeur for the gasoline car, or expend large sums while your present men learn at your expense, to handle complicated, delicate machinery.

The simplicity of the Electric is chiefly because your power is manufactured and stored in the car for you at night after the day's work is done.

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BOSTON HARVARD
CLUB MEN GOING
TO MINNEAPOLIS

Headed by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, a party of 33 Harvard graduates goes this afternoon to represent Boston and vicinity at the fifteenth annual convention of the associated Harvard clubs at Minneapolis Friday and Saturday.

The Boston delegation will be joined on the way by members of the New York and other Harvard clubs, so that by the time Chicago is reached they will form a considerable body. There they will be entertained by the Chicago Harvard Club before continuing to Minneapolis. The Boston delegation will leave for home Saturday evening.

Those in the Boston party, besides Professor Lowell are R. L. Agassiz, Dr. F. G. Balch, Thomas P. Reel, F. S. Billings, H. G. Chapin, S. Curtis, George B. Dawson, H. P. Halliwell, J. R. Hamlen, R. F. Herrick, Walter Hunnewell, Jr., Fred Joy, Tarrant P. King, James Lawrence, Jr., Charles J. Livingood, George B. Leighton, E. H. Mason, James J. Myers, T. N. Perkins, James D. Phillips, H. G. Pickering, Henry M. Rogers, Odia Roberts, L. K. Southard, James J. Storrow, Thomas C. Thacher, E. Ver Wiebe, S. P. Ware, Edward D. Whitford, George Wigglesworth, Herbert G. Wilbur and Samuel E. Winslow.

QUESTION MELROSE
ISSUE OF BONDS

Whether the rebuilding of streets is a permanent or temporary improvement is the question which the Melrose city government has asked City Solicitor Claud L. Allen to decide, preparatory to passing a bond issue for \$50,000 for carrying out such work.

It is stated that if the bonds extend over a period of more than 10 years the streets will have been worn out before the bonds mature. Should the city solicitor decide that such bonds cannot be issued, it is probable that the city government will petition the Legislature for permission to exceed the \$12 tax limit in order to complete the work.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE IS
SHOWING RAPID GROWTH

"Some idea of the coming of the electric vehicle was gained by listening to many of the remarks of prominent men before the National Electric Light Association at New York last week. P. D. Wagoner, the popular president of the General Vehicle Company, stated that during the first three months of this year more orders were booked by the General Vehicle Company than during the whole of the preceding 12 months. Day Baker, New England manager of the same company, states that he has sold more machines so far this year than during the whole of last year. It would seem by the increasing numbers of electric vehicles that are seen that this must be true.

A. G. Walton of A. G. Walton & Co. of Chelsea, states that as a result of the economies shown by his great General Vehicle Company truck he is just installing another of the same make to take the place of a large number of horses.

Chase Express Company of Brookline is just receiving the first of its General Electric Company electric wagons for use over the hills of Brookline. Some of the largest express companies are users of large numbers of these machines, and therefore it seems reasonable to presume that before long many more of these silent economic machines will be in use for express service.

In regard to demonstration and reliability tests, Day Baker, New England manager of the General Vehicle Company, says: "The motor wagon and truck salesman and advertising man of recently designed and constructed vehicles are always talking of the great reliability performances of vehicles which have run 50 to 100 miles in a period of one to three days. The performances are heralded as marvelous, but if these short spurts are of such great demonstrating value to the merchant who is considering a motor vehicle, how much greater must be the demonstration value of a fleet of 20 General Vehicle electric wagons which have been operating continuously for the past 10 years, covering approximately upward of 2,000,000 miles.

with sudden and dramatic bursts of speed that count, but the continuous economic performance day after day, month after month and year after year that really count. This is the true demonstration of those great money-earning qualities, economy and reliability.

"The reliability test which has been carried on by A. G. Walton & Co. during the past six years has convinced Mr. Walton that the General Vehicle Company electric trucks are made of the proper materials and in the right way, and as a result this house has just added another five-ton truck which is almost a counterpart of the familiar crimson motor vehicle that is so often seen here in Boston laden with six to eight tons of freight."

HOLD CONFERENCE
OF CHARITIES AND
CORRECTION HERE

Preliminaries begin today in Boston and delegates from every state in the country, from Canada, Mexico and Cuba, upward of 2000 in all, are gathering here to attend the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. The meetings will continue one week. The conference last met in Frank D. Sanborn, under the presidency of Frank D. Sanborn.

The local committee of these social and civic workers is headed by John F. Moors, chairman.

The first session, which is to convene at 8 p. m. in Tremont Temple, will be addressed by Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and Homer Folks, president of the conference, former commissioner of charities of New York state and secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association.

Invitations to Harvard seniors have been applied for tickets to the 1911 "spread" and dance in Memorial hall on the evening of June 22 were sent out today.

EVERETT TO BUILD
NEW PLAYGROUNDS

At a meeting of the Everett Board of Trade and the two branches of the city council Tuesday evening, plans were discussed for the establishment of playgrounds in all sections of the city and especially of a large one along the water front, to make possible a public bath-house and boating.

PUPILS IN QUINCY
GIVEN DIPLOMAS

QUINCY, Mass.—Class day was observed Tuesday in connection with the commencement exercises at the Quincy Mansion school. The exercises were held in the gymnasium, instead of on the school campus.

MELROSE WOMAN OFF TO SWEDEN.

Mrs. Anna Parker Lesser of Melrose has sailed for Stockholm, Sweden, where she is one of the delegates from the United States to the International Woman's Alliance which meets there next week. Before returning, she will visit Norway, Russia and Germany.

BOSTON MEN INSPECT
MONTREAL DOCKS ON
SPECIAL TOUR TO CITY

MONTREAL—An inspection of the dock system of this city is being made today by about 150 members of the party which arrived here Tuesday night from Boston under the auspices of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

After the tour of inspection, which will be in charge of the harbor commissioners, the Boston men will be guests of the city at a luncheon on Mt. Royal and a banquet will be held in the evening at the Place Viger hotel, at which prominent men and officials will be present.

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston and Mayor Barry of Cambridge, who were unable to come up with the main party, arrived today.

For
SaleTWO
ELECTRIC
DELIVERY
CARS

Capacity one half ton, in good condition and with New Batteries. Sold only for the reason that business demands larger and heavier trucks. Demonstration given. Address T 510, Monitor Office.

Hotel Men Are Visiting Historic Concord and Lexington

K. KENNEY & WATERBURY COMPANY.
Designers, Manufacturers and Jobbers of
**ELECTRIC GAS AND OIL
FIXTURES**
"The Light World"
181 Franklin St. Boston, Mass.
CORCORAN STREET

HALF-MILE CARAVAN OF AUTOMOBILES OFF ON A PLEASURE RIDE

Proprietors of Park Offer
Visitors an All-Day Free
Entertainment—Pops Con-
cert Tonight.

BANQUET A SUCCESS

PROGRAM FOR THURSDAY.
At 8:35 a. m. train leaves North station
for New Boston, N. H., where J. Reed
Whipple entertains at his model hotel
farm.
Train leaves on return trip at 3:30 p. m.
Keith's theater, 7:30 p. m.

With bugle before and bugle behind,
amid waving of flags and cheering,
the half-mile line of automobiles bearing
the members of the Hotel Men's Mutual
Benefit Association of the United States
and Canada, which is holding its thirty-
second annual convention in Boston,
rolled forward early today from the
Hotel Vendome, its starting point. The
slogans for the day, cried out by the
leaders, were "Smile Now" and "Is
Everybody Happy?"

Preparations for the long pleasure ride
through Lexington and Concord began at
8:30 a. m., when the automobiles began
to assemble in front of the Vendome.
By 9:30 o'clock the greater part of the
nearly 400 members and their wives were
gathered on the steps chatting and laugh-
ing, and the first car was started on its
way by H. W. Hall of the arrangement
committee, who passed each car along
the line, and saw that all were properly
filled.

It was fully an hour later before the
seventy-fifth car had passed, and the
whole procession was on its way. Even
after that there were stragglers who had
slept late.

The day's program is in charge of a
committee composed of E. L. Morandi, C.
Skinner and H. W. Hall, who represent
the Luncheon Club of Boston. The
Luncheon Club is made up of the purvey-
ors to hotels of Boston. Each month a
dinner is given to the Boston hotel prop-
rietors at a different hotel. Many of
the automobiles were provided by owners
who are members, and others were pro-
vided by automobile dealers.

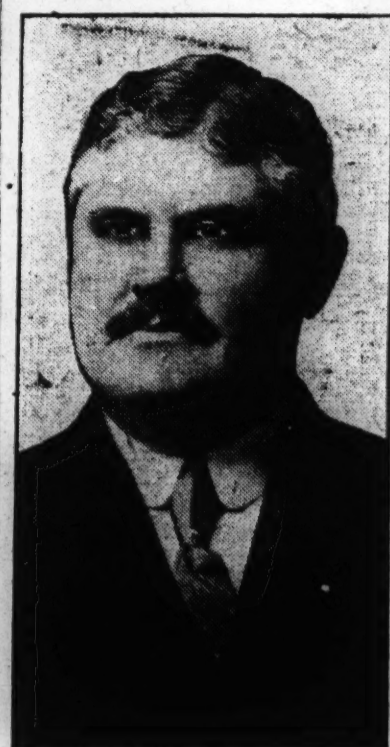
Among the attractive cars was a Velie,
grey with white trimmings. In this car
were E. S. DeWolf of San Francisco,
president of the California Hotel Men's
Association; Ernest Clarenbach of Mil-
waukee and George H. Clark of Boston.

J. H. MacAlman is chief marshal and
is assisted by the following of the com-
mittee for the Hotel Men's Association:
Amos H. Whipple, Copley Square hotel;
Frank A. Hale, New Cliff house, Scot-
tish; George G. Ricker, Hotel Wood-
bridge, Somerville; George H. Childs,
Boston; Fred Wilkey, Chatham; John
B. Quinn, Hotel Essex.

Following is the itinerary of the ride:
From Hotel Vendome along Com-
monwealth avenue to Arlington street,
passing Public garden, showing the
statue of Gen. George Washington. Bea-
con street cross Charles street, up Bea-
con Hill, passing Boston common, show-
ing Soldiers' and Sailors' monument;
state capitol, Robert Shaw Memorial,
Joseph Hooker statue, old Boston library,
Boston City Club; Somerset street,
Pemberton square passing new court
house and police headquarters, cross Tre-
mont street down Court street, passing
old court house; Washington street,
passing Old State House to Dock square.

To South Market street, passing Fan-
euil hall and Faneuil hall market, Com-
mercial street, North Market street,
Union street, Hanover street, Salem
street to Old North church, Hull and
Commercial streets to Charlestown
bridge showing navy yard, through City
square, Charlestown, to Park street, up
to Winthrop square, through Monument
court, into High street, passing Bunker
Hill monument, Concord street, Bunker
Hill street to Sullivan square, Mystic
avenue, crossing railroad bridge, follow-
ing riverbank to Medford over the route
taken by Paul Revere, Riverbank boule-
vard, Medford street, to Arlington Cen-
ter, passing Old Cooper tavern, Massa-

Chairman of the Banquet Committee Which Served Feast at Hotel Somerset



FRANK C. HALL.
Manager of the Hotel Somerset.

chusetts avenue direct to Battle Green
at Lexington Center.

Stop of 15 minutes; address on battle
of Lexington and Concord by O. G.
Seeley, associate member of the Minute
Men of Lexington and member of the
Lexington Historical Society. Hancock
street, passing the Hancock Clark house;
Revere street, Bedford street to Lexing-
ton park for lunch and stop of one
hour.

Continue on Bedford street into Hill
street, passing Lexington Golf Club;
Massachusetts avenue to tablet marking
spot where ride of Paul Revere ended.

The route passes Merriam's corner,
Grape vine cottage, Orchard house, Ralph
Waldo Emerson's house, Wright tavern,
Soldiers' monument, Colonial tavern,
Jones house, Hawthorne's Old Gray
Manse, and ends at the Old Concord
bridge and statue of the Minute Men.

Stop of 15 minutes and a short talk by
Mr. Seeley.

Continue to Concord Center, Walden
street, passing Waldens pond, Middlesex
Hunt Kennels, to South Lincoln depot
and Lincoln Center to the west side of
Cambridge water basin, taking West
street to Kendall Green, the exclusive
summer colony.

Main street to Waltham, Prospect
street, crossing under Charles river bridge
to the Waltham watch factory; Crescent
street, Moody street, crossing Charles
river bridge, Main street, Waltham to
Watertown Center, to Mount Auburn
street.

Battle street, passing Longfellow's
home and around the Washington elm.
Around Cambridge common, passing Har-
vard University buildings into Harvard
square.

Boylston street, crossing Stadium
bridge to North Harvard street, passing
the Harvard Stadium. Cross Western
avenue into Cambridge street, to Har-
vard avenue, to Commonwealth avenue,
to Hotel Vendome. Trip ends at this
point at 5 o'clock. Drivers will then
take parties to destinations.

The proprietors of Lexington park
have offered the entire park to the hotel
men all day, and much entertainment is
anticipated. This evening the associa-
tion will attend the Pops concert in Bos-
ton in a body.

A feast such as only hotel men can
prepare for themselves was laid out on
the 76 tables in the banquet hall of the
Hotel Somerset Tuesday evening.

There were 350 seated at the tables,
the courses were foretold in richly en-
graved programs and the affair lasted
four hours or more.

Favors and souvenirs were not lack-
ing to make the occasion memorable. A
picturesque incident began and another
closed the event. In the corridors before
the assembling in the dining room Mayor
Fitzgerald led a chorus in singing "Sweet
Adeline." Toward the end of the ban-
quet all lights were turned out and a
troop of waiters fled into the room,
each bearing a lighted lantern. These

REGULATION OF COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE METHODS IS PLANNED

(Continued from Page One.)

general court a factory inspection sys-
tem for Massachusetts.

Its duty shall be to investigate and re-
port with drafts of bills to carry out its
recommendations, a scheme for systemat-
izing a distributing of the powers and
duties of the state board of health and of
the district police on all matters of fac-
tory and building inspection.

Upon recommendation of the commis-
sion the Governor is authorized to ap-
point additional inspectors of the state
board of health and of the district police
to a number not exceeding 10.

The commission, which shall continue
in office only until March 31, 1912, shall
consist of the chairman of the state
board of health, and the chief of the
district police, ex-officio, and three per-
sons to be named by the Governor, one
of whom shall act as chairman. With
reference to the administration of laws
regarding the inspection of factories,
workshops, mercantile establishments
and other buildings, the commission shall
have advisory powers during its term of
office similar to those of the railroad
commission.

May Ask Reconsideration

It is expected that reconsideration will
be asked in the House today of the ac-
tion of this body late Tuesday in sus-
taining Governor Foss' veto of the
"peaceful persuasion" bill. The vote was
71 for sustaining the Governor to 138
against, or two less than the two-thirds
vote necessary for passing the bill over
the executive veto.

In the debate on the bill Representa-
tives Meaney, Reidy, Cogswell and
Parks spoke in favor and Representatives
Brackett and Ellis against.

By a vote of 120 to 89 the House
passed on Tuesday the bill for the
annexation of Chelsea to Boston. Before
the bill becomes effective it must be ac-
cepted by a majority of the voters of the
two cities affected.

An amendment offered by Representa-
tive McKay of Revere giving to the Chelsea
district, in case of annexation, option
on the licensing of saloons was rejected
on a voice vote.

In the Senate, the ways and means
committee's amendment to the militia
drill compensation bill was rejected, and
the bill in its original form was ordered
to a third reading, 15 to 5.

The ways and means committee recom-
mended a cut from 90 to 40 cents in the
compensation allowed to privates for at-
tendance at drill, and from \$1.05 to 60
cents in the compensation allowed to
non-commissioned officers.

lans were fastened on top of boxes
containing the ice cream.

The dinner began at 8 p. m. and there
was a program of entertainment, includ-
ing character impersonations and sing-
ing.

The speakers were the retiring pres-
ident, John S. Mitchell; the newly elected
president, J. Linfield Damon, Jr.; Mayor
Fitzgerald, Melvin M. Johnson, Robert
Lucas and several others. Governor Foss
had been expected, but did not attend.
Others at the head table were H. H.
Barnes, A. S. Apsey, Harry L. Brown,
F. N. Bain, W. W. Davis and Senator
Treadway, who was toastmaster.

Mr. Treadway, who, besides being pres-
ident of the Senate of Massachusetts, is
proprietor of the Red Lion inn of Stock-
bridge and a member of the committee of
arrangements for the thirty-second annu-
al convention, introduced first President
Mitchell, who paid tribute to the likable
qualities of his successor, J. Linfield
Damon, Jr.

"I want to say," he said, "that you
have a new president who is beloved and
respected by all men who know him, and
I want you to promise you will do every-
thing you can for him."

J. Linfield Damon, Jr., of the hotel
Thorndike, and president-elect of the
association, said:

"Here is an organization representing
an industry in money value in the first
25 of the occupations of the country,
running in the first 15 in number of
employees in all its departments. And

DINING ROOM JUST BEFORE HOTEL MEN ENTERED



Long table at right is where speakers and toastmaster sat at annual banquet of the associ-
ation at Hotel Somerset Tuesday evening.

**Hotel China, Glass
AND SILVERWARE**

32

Attention, Members
of
H. M. M. B. A.

Cut illustrates an entirely new ar-
ticle designed and manufactured ex-
pressly for the HOTEL SOMERSET,
and introduced for the first time at
your Annual Banquet.

Mitchell Woodbury Co.
556-560 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON
Telephone—Main 4600, Branch Exchange

H. M. M. B. A.

**Our Hotel Meats May Be
Accepted**

With Confidence by Any Hotel Man

Remodeled Store of Five Floors. 20th Century Methods
of Storing and Shipping. We Invite Your Inspection.

ARTHUR E. DORR & CO., Inc.
Cor. North and Union Sts., Boston, Mass.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.

Outfits of any size for Hotels, Clubs, Restau-
rants, Yachts and Institutions or Families

Our facilities for supplying wares promptly in these lines, from
a single item up to complete banquet services, are not excelled
anywhere on this continent.

OVER ONE HUNDRED FIFTY STOCK PATTERNS enable us
to furnish outfits or matchings promptly, an advantage appre-
ciated by experienced stewards.

Outfits with special designs, monograms or crests made to order,
sample designs shown.

Inspection and comparison invited.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.

Crockery,
China and
Glassware

TEN FLOORS
33 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON
Near Washington and Summer Streets

**Hotels That Serve
Educator
Crackers**

are sure to have
Satisfied Guests
who will tell their friends what
a fine dinner they had.

**WAFERS for Soups—
TOASTERETTES for Salads—
WATER CRACKERS** ("Just Hard
Enough) for after dinner.

Johnson Educator Food Company
BOSTON

BOSTON BROKERS IN SUIT AGAINST GOVERNOR FOSS

An action in contract against Governor
Foss has been entered in the Norfolk
superior court by Frank A. Cummings
of Woburn and Ralph H. Hubbard of New
York, doing business in Boston as Cum-
mings & Hubbard, and damages are set
at \$7000.

The suit is brought to recover a com-
mission on the purchase and sale of cot-
ton that grew out of an alleged mutual
agreement entered into on or about
October, 1909, under which the plaintiffs
should act as brokers in the buying and
selling of cotton on a speculative open
account current for the defendant, ac-
cording to rules and customs of any ex-
change where orders might be executed,
as required by the defendant from time
to time.

GUARDS' UNIFORMS RECEIVED.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A consignment
of 2000 new olive drab uniforms for the
members of the California national guard
has been received by the adjutant-general's
office. Another consignment is to
be received in June will fully equip the
guard with new uniforms designed for
hard campaigning.

CORNELL FRATERNITY HOUSE.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Lienroc, home of the
late Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell
University, has been purchased by the
Cornell chapter of the Delta Chi fra-
ternity for \$100,000.

First Impressions

If your Hotel is nicely painted
outside and tastefully decorated inside
the impression created should result
profitably.

HARMONY—IN DESIGN AND COLOR

DIETZ PAINTING & DECORATING CO.
673 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Highest References Furnished

RAYMOND & COMPANY
17 JOHN ST. Tel. Cortlandt 3407. NEW YORK, N. Y.

SILVERSMITHS
Gold, Silver and Nickel Platers

REPAIRERS AND REPLATERS OF
SILVERWARE AND NICKELWARE
FOR HOTELS, DINING CARS AND
STEAMSHIP LINES : : : : :

We Also Cater to Private Trade.
Send Samples for Estimates at Our Expense.
Our Raymond Patent Insulator Is
Endorsed by All.

Samples of our Insulators will be placed on any tea or coffee pot sent
us by any hotel or railroad at our expense.

HOTEL MEN

Should Visit the Exhibit of Handsome
Craftsman Furniture and Furnishings
ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR HOTELS.

This furniture adds distinctiveness and character to either
the large or small hotel.

Its charming and restful lines indicate comfort and cheer-
fulness to the guest.

The distinctive and exclusive designs of **GUSTAV STICKLEY**
appeal to all and assure satisfaction and permanence. Se-
lect your goods and have them shipped anywhere.

GUSTAV STICKLEY
The Craftsman Co.
470 BOYLSTON ST., Boston. CHARLOTTE BRYANT, Mgr.

HOTEL MEN

Placing Monitors on your
News Stands and in your
Reading Rooms will be a
step in the right direction

The Public Appreciates Progress

PLAY FOR STATE TENNIS TITLE.
B. C. Wright and F. J. Sulloway, win-
ners of the state doubles championship
last week, face N. W. Niles and A. S.
Dabney, the 1910 champions, in the chal-
lenge round on the courts of the Brae-
burn Country Club this afternoon.

MAYOR TO ASK COUNCIL TO ACT.
At its meeting next Tuesday the city
council will be asked by the mayor to
take action regarding the improvement of
Governors island in Boston harbor.

STEAMER KOREA IS AGROUND.
YOKOHAMA—The Pacific mail steamer
Korea is aground near this port. All her
passengers have been landed. It is ex-
pected that the steamer will be floated at
high tide.

SENATOR LODGE MAKES NO REPLY.
WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge re-
fuses to reply to Speaker Walker's lat-
est attack on him in respect to reci-
procity. He reiterated that he had said
all it seemed necessary to say.

ILLINOIS ONE VAST LEVEL PRAIRIE

Its Cities Gain in Population at the Expense of Its Counties; Ambitious Chicago Leads the World in Several Respects.

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given, taking up first the original 13 states; the others will follow in the order of their admission to the Union.

CHICAGO, the chief city of Illinois, is only three quarters of a century old, but it has become the leading manufacturing point of the United States, the greatest rail center in the world, the most important open market on the continent, the most conspicuous location for the assemblage of food products and raw materials in the country and one of the great financial centers of the world. These assertions, made by Industrial Commissioner W. R. Humphrey, can be substantiated by facts and data, he claims. The census of 1910 gives Chicago a population of 2,185,283, a gain of 28.7 per cent in the past decade.

In touching on the progress of Illinois, Chicago is taken up first because it is a magnet for the people and products of the state, and also for those of a territory far beyond the state limits. It has been proposed to make Chicago a state by itself, owing to the fact that many of its interests and those of the commonwealth at large are somewhat opposed to each other; but a separation is not regarded as probable. More than 70 per cent of the manufactured product of Illinois is made in Chicago, says Statistician George E. Plumb. Chicago is the terminal of 34 railroads having an aggregate mileage of 91,672 miles, or more than 42 per cent of the entire mileage of the United States. Not one of these railroads sends a train through the city; they all stop there, making Chicago an absolute terminus, which it is declared can be said of no other city in the country. There is no important seaport between Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore., that has not one or more through passenger and freight trains from Chicago daily. It requires 1000 suburban trains daily to carry passengers from the surrounding towns and cities to and from Chicago.

Chicago's Immense Trade

Chicago has 79 elevator warehouses, with a grain storage capacity of 58,700,000 bushels. The city's grain shipments amount to 272,000,000 bushels annually. Chicago receives and ships more cattle, calves, sheep, hogs and horses than any other city on earth. 14,491,372 head being received in 1909, valued at \$323,807,543. More food and clothing for the people of the United States are produced at or distributed from Chicago than from any other market on the continent. Chicago has the largest car manufacturing, the largest telephone manufacturing and the largest piano and organ manufacturing in the country. Chicago produces more steel rails for railroads than any other city on earth.

Chicago spent last year \$98,000,000 for new buildings, of which \$11,000,000 was for manufacturing structures. Chicago pays a larger percentage of its revenue for public instruction than any other city of 300,000 population and over in the United States, with one exception. It has become an art center. It has six colleges and universities and 1077 churches. It has a notable association of business men who are united for the civic, financial, commercial and esthetic betterment of the city.

A project dear to the hearts of Chicagoans and which, if carried through, is sure to prove of immense importance to the state, is that of the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway, in behalf of which persistent efforts are being made.

Early on the Map

The "Illinois Country" occupied a place on the maps of North America before the names of Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky or Tennessee had been heard of, and while the first settlers of Virginia and New England were struggling for a foothold among the aborigines on the

SPRINGFIELD HAS FINE STATE HOUSE



Built of Joliet limestone—Home of Lincoln one of attractions of Illinois capital.

Atlantic coast. It was first seen by the French explorers Joliet (1673) and La Salle (1679) and their missionary companions, Marquette, Allouez and others. Its first permanent settlements were made by their French followers, voyageurs and traders at Cahokia and Kaskaskia in 1700, so that the latter place, which was the capital of the territory for 78 years and of the state two years, is older than New Orleans, Pittsburgh or St. Louis, is half a century older than Cincinnati and was known 130 years before Chicago, as a town, had an existence.

The French retained control of the country until 1763, when by reason of conquest of Canada by Great Britain that power became its owner under treaty stipulations. The British remained in possession, removing the capital from old Fort Chartre to Kaskaskia in 1772, until July 4, 1778, when the country was captured by an expedition from Virginia, commanded by George Rogers Clark, and was attached to Virginia as the county of Illinois. All state claims having been ceded to the general government in 1785, Congress provided for and in 1787 established the government of the Northwest Territory, of which Illinois formed the most conspicuous part. It remained in a territorial condition under the Northwest or Indiana territories until 1809, when it was formed into a territorial government by itself, resuming the old name of Illinois. The state was admitted into the union Dec. 3, 1818, with an alleged population of 40,000, but actually of only 34,020, smaller than any other state when admitted.

Illinois Resources

Illinois covers 56,650 square miles. It is one of the best-watered, as it is one of the most level, states of the union. It is drained by the Mississippi, which washes its entire western border, and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east, and the Illinois, its largest stream, wholly within the state, nearly 500 miles in length, with its affluents, the Kankakee, Des Plaines, Mackinaw, Sagamon, Vermillion and Fox rivers. The whole number of streams in the state is over 280. The general slope of the watershed rarely exceeds one foot to the mile, and the fall of the Illinois river is for most of its course but one inch to the mile. Illinois is a vast plain, and the opinion obtains that it was once the bed of a shallow fresh-water lake. The prairie soil is of great fertility. All the cereals, roots, fruits, grasses and vegetables of the temperate zone are grown. The proportion of woodland to prairie in the northern portion of the state is 7 per cent; in the central about 15, and in the southern about 24 per cent. Of wild fruits the state produces the plum, cherry, mulberry, crab and thorn apple, haw, pawpaw, persimmon and grape, besides blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and blueberries. When first ex-

pored, the buffalo, wapiti, deer, bear, panther, wild-cat and wolf roamed here unchecked.

Bituminous coal is found in nearly all parts of the state. Near Galena, in the northwest part of the state, are lead mines. There are veins of copper ore in the northern part, and zinc is mined to some extent. In Pope and Hardin counties is found kaolin clay, from which is manufactured the finest kind of porcelain. There are also in the state extensive and valuable quarries of limestone. Illinois has been liberal in its grants of land to canals and railroads, by means of which its development has been greatly facilitated. It has a very small bonded debt.

Population and Capital

The present population of the prairie state is 5,638,591. Among its leading cities are: Peoria, 66,950 people; East St. Louis, 58,547; Springfield, 51,678; Rockford, 45,401; Quincy, 36,578; Joliet, 34,670; Aurora, 29,807; Elgin, 25,976; Bloomington, 25,768. The trend is toward the cities. Mercer, Marshall, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Pike, Pope, Kendall, Lincoln, Henderson, Brown and Jo Daviess counties all have fewer people today than in 1870. Many other counties have decreased since 1880, and more than half the surface of Illinois is stated to be less closely populated than 10 years ago. Some of the people have gone farther west, not a few have emigrated to Canada, and large numbers have flocked to Chicago. Jo Daviess county, in which is Galena, once the home of General Grant, had 27,325 people in 1860; today it has 22,657.

The public school system is liberally supported in Illinois. The permanent school fund yields about \$600,000, to which the state adds \$1,000,000 annually, and this is distributed among the counties. Many counties have invested school funds.

Springfield, the state capital, was originally two miles square, surrounded by an avenue 80 feet wide, but now embraces some six or seven square miles. The city is in the midst of the corn belt and has improved wonderfully in recent years. The capitol, completed in 1887, stands in a park of about eight acres. The ground plain is in the form of a cross, and the structure is of the modern classic style of architecture. It is 379 by 286 feet; the exterior walls are of dressed Joliet limestone and the large and lofty porticoes of sandstone, supported by columns of polished gray granite. Over the center of the edifice rises a stately dome, surmounted by a lantern and iron flagstaff, reaching a total altitude of 364 feet.

Among the chief historical attractions of Springfield are the Lincoln residence and the Lincoln national monument. The latter stands in Oak Ridge cemetery and cost \$325,000. The Lincoln home is owned by the state and is maintained as it was when the President's family left it, with as much as possible of the furnishings intact. A custodian appointed by the Governor has charge of the premises, which are open to visitors daily.

The state flower, adopted by act of the Legislature, is the violet; the state motto, "National union, state sovereignty"; and the people of Illinois are termed Suckers.



COATS
for Automobiling

Made of Pongee either in the natural color or other hand-colored colors; our coats are thoroughly practical, cool, light, and easily slipped on or off. Of these materials too, they can be put in the tub and washed whenever necessary.

Davis
East India House
373 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON.

PORTLAND, ORE., IN MIDST OF ANNUAL FIESTA OF ROSES

PORTLAND, Ore.—From a small beginning, largely an experiment at first, the annual Portland rose festival which is now in progress, has become an event to which the whole Northwest looks forward with interest. The prevailing spirit is to honor the rose, which seems to attain nowhere else the perfection it reaches here. The celebration this week is proving to be the most pretentious of the annual events since the festa was started four years ago.

One reason for the careful conduct of the festival is the genuine civic spirit that prompts it. The people of the city entertain a large number of guests who come to see the show and every one seems to feel a personal interest in the success of the fête. Upon alighting from the train every stranger is handed a rose and until he leaves the city every citizen seems anxious that he shall have a good opinion of Portland.

The fête was planned originally for the pleasure of the home people and as an expression of their satisfaction in growing perfect roses to beautify the city. The entertainment of guests was another feature that appealed to Portlanders, and these two ideas have been retained as the animus of the festival since the original scheme was formed.

The first week in June sees the roses at their best and the early spring weather this year has been particularly favorable for the development of perfect blooms.

The distribution of roses to all visitors during festival week is a feature that is being continued this year. Immense numbers of roses are taken to the Union depot each morning of the festival and Portland young women present one to each incoming visitor. The annual rose exhibition, competitive in its nature, in which prizes are given for the best showing of the various varieties as well as the best general exhibits, is being held this year, as usual, under the direction of the Portland Rose Society.

The shower of roses this year is to be a greater surprise than ever for the city's guests. It will take place Friday. The crowds lining the streets are bombarded with roses by young women in trolley cars which pass along the principal thoroughfares. Over 100 girls will shower millions of beautiful blooms upon the spectators. The flowers are

picked up from the pavement by the bystanders and thrown to and fro.

This afternoon the automobile parade is to be held, in which more than 1500 automobiles, each decorated competitively as tastefully as the owner can devise, will pass through the streets. Tonight there will be a display of fireworks on Council Crest, 1200 feet above the city. Tomorrow the main feature is to be the horse and vehicle parade, in which a line more than five miles long of rose-covered vehicles winds its way through the streets. In the evening an illuminated pageant is to be held. Friday's features are to be the battle of roses in the morning and a parade of school children in the afternoon. Saturday night will be held the most elaborate parade of all, an electrical pageant, in which the floats of wondrous beauty will be shown. Rex O'Fergus departs Saturday night and the festival comes to an end.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments today deal with President Taft's Chicago speech on the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—A plain statement of a plain case that makes an irrefutable argument is evidence of high capacity. Mr. Taft performed the feat at Chicago. Under reciprocity with Cuba with a reciprocal reduction of duties by 20 per cent our trade has doubled; under complete Puerto Rican reciprocity our trade has multiplied 15 times; under reciprocity with the Philippines our trade has doubled in one year.

NEW YORK WORLD—Mr. Taft deserves high praise for the boldness and frankness with which he has met this issue. If reciprocity is finally defeated or if the bill is made ineffective by amendments, the country will at least know the real reasons, for he has torn off the mask.

CHICAGO POST—The administration wants the treaty as it stands. Public sentiment favors it as it stands. No good argument against the agreement has been advanced. A trial of its provisions is all that is requested. Nothing can be more reasonable. Will the Senate dare to kill the agreement—by amendments or otherwise?

NEW YORK MAIL—Above all, the country resents the massing of selfish interests at Washington to defeat a measure which, before the people, would prevail at least five to one. It resents the resorts to log-rolling, to sectional bargaining, to the delays of superfluous

Solov-Hinds Co.

332 BOYLSTON ST.

Preliminary Midsummer Clearance Sale

Commencing Thursday, June 8th

Will surpass in values anything we have before offered. Rather than carry our stock over into next season we are about to sell everything at greatly reduced prices.

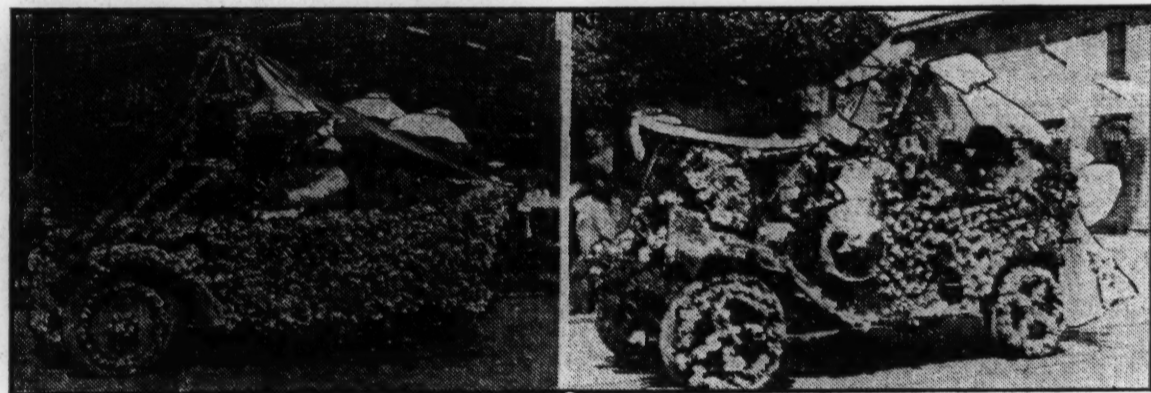
This mark-down includes our imported models which are shown on the second floor; also many charming summer hats, gowns and piazza wraps.

HAVE THE MONITOR SENT TO YOUR SUMMER ADDRESS

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have the Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. PAUL AND FALMOUTH STS., BOSTON

HOW ROSE CITY DECORATES AUTOS FOR ITS ROSE FESTIVAL.



Two cars ready for automobile parade which is annual event in course of June flower festa now being held.

TWO GREAT CORPORATIONS SAY GOVERNMENT CONTROL IS GOOD

Things are changing in the industrial world when a man like Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announces that in his opinion government control is essential to the conduct of business on a large scale. But Judge Gary's admission is only in line with what the head of another great corporation announced to the stockholders in a recent annual report. President Vail of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company stated frankly and in much detail that state control would stop many abuses that the public had a right to see eliminated. Below are the principal paragraphs from the telephone company's voluntary acceptance of the public control idea:

THERE is nothing of greater interest, nothing which is exciting more comment and discussion at the present moment, than the questions of state control of corporate organizations and of combinations, especially of those controlling public utilities.

That there has been in large measure reason or cause for the existing unfavorable public opinion as to corporations, trusts and combinations, is beyond question, but it does not follow that there is reason or cause for the wholesale denunciation and condemnation of all corporations, trusts and combinations. Nor does it follow that all that is bad is centered in or confined to those prominent in the public eye.

Public utility corporations and other combinations have too frequently assumed that new laws and regulations were disastrous and ruinous without first giving them a fair trial, and legislators too often have displayed an ignorance or disregard of existing laws, spreading the idea that new legislation was a cure-all for any undesirable condition, while it was often only a political play, and the enforcement of the existing laws was utterly neglected.

The proper use of corporate organization or combination under proper regulation or control cannot be objected to. What is and should be condemned, prevented and punished, is the abuse made

of corporate machinery to the detriment of public welfare and such abuse has been and is being practised so extensively for purely speculative and oftentimes swindling enterprises.

There has always been and will always be the laudable desire of the great public to be served rightly, and as cheaply as possible, which sometimes selfishly degenerates into a lack of consideration for the rights of those who are served.

On the other hand there has always been the laudable desire of the "server," or the producer, to get a profit for his service or production, which sometimes degenerates into a selfish disregard or lack of consideration for those who are served.

Public control or regulation of public service corporations by permanent commissions, has come and come to stay. Control or regulation exercised through such a body has many advantages over that exercised through regular legislative bodies or committees. The permanent commission will be a quasi-judicial body. It should be made up of members whose duty it will be, and who will have the desire, the time and the opportunity, to familiarize themselves with the questions coming before them. It should act only after thorough investigation and be governed by the equities of each case. It would in time establish a course of practice and pre-

cedent for the guidance of all concerned. State control or regulation should be of such character as to encourage the highest possible standard in plant, the utmost extension of facilities, the highest efficiency in service, rigid economy in operation, and to that end should allow rates that will warrant the highest wages for the best service, some reward for high efficiency in administration, and such certainty of return on investment as will induce investors not only to retain their securities, but to supply at all times all the capital needed to meet the demands of the public.

Such "control" and "regulation" can and should stop all abuses of capitalization, of extortion or of overcharges, of unreasonable division of profits.

If there is to be state control and regulation, there should also be state protection—protection to a corporation striving to serve the whole community (some part of whose service must necessarily be unprofitable), from aggressive competition which covers only that part which is profitable.

When thoroughly understood it will be found that "control" will give more of the benefits and public advantages, which are expected to be obtained by state ownership, than could be obtained through such ownership, and will obtain them without the public burden of either the public office-holder or public debt or operating deficit. It is conceded that as a rule private management is better, more economical and more efficient than public management, and much more advanced and enterprising. The economical margin between public and private management has been shown by experience to be more than sufficient to secure the best private administration.

When through a wise and judicious state control and regulation all the advantages without any of the disadvantages of state ownership are secured, state ownership is doomed.

people will not accept any straining by subterfuge or delay of a measure so near to the great question of the lowered cost of living and of increased and beneficial trade with our nearest national neighbor and friend.

BROOKLYN EAGLE—The country owes a debt of gratitude to President Taft for his . . . speech. It is better to call a spade a spade than to call it a pruning hook, or a plow.

ELECTRICAL MEN TO HOLD MEETING

CHICAGO—With a membership of 7000 the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, one of the largest engineering societies of the country, will hold its annual convention in Chicago, June 26-30. It was founded in 1884, and among its past presidents are Edward Weston, Elihu Thompson, Alexander Graham Bell, Frank J. Sprague, A. E. Kennelly, Charles P. Steinmetz and Bion J. Arnold.

The general meeting will be held in the Louis XVI room at the hotel Sherman. This will be the first time this convention has been held in Chicago since 1892, and a large attendance is expected. A local committee of arrangements has been appointed.

TEXAN'S COMPANY ANNAPOLIS' BEST

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The feature event of the "June week" drills, exercises and social affairs was the presentation at dress parade at the naval academy to Midshipman Harry R. Bogusch of Texas the sword which indicates that his company, the twelfth, had stood the highest in the contest for general excellence during the year and would have the right to carry the colors of the brigade.

NEW CONNECTICUT AUTO LAW. HARTFORD, Conn.—A new automobile law in which no speed limit is set was signed by Governor Baldwin Tuesday.



Every Requirement

For Day & Evening Weddings

OUTFITS
FOR GROOM AND USHERS

GLOVES WAISTCOATS
SHIRTS SILK HOSIERY
JEWELRY NECKWEAR
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HENRY F. MILLER PLAYER-PIANO

is the most wonderful player-piano in the world. This is because it is the

ONLY PLAYER-PIANO

that allows the operator to display his own personal touch as though playing by hand. In other player-pianos the control of musical expression is sought by mechanical devices—with the result that the music sounds "mechanical."

In the Henry F. Miller Player-Piano the "touch" of the operator passes directly to the piano-action, thus realizing the long-sought desideratum in player-pianos—a player-piano that does not sound mechanical.

Until you have heard the new 88 note

HENRY F. MILLER PLAYER-PIANO

you can have no conception of the artistic possibilities of player-piano music.

We invite everyone interested (whether possible buyers or not) to come and listen to this wonderful instrument at our

WAREHOUSES: 395 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

RURAL BOOK DELIVERY WAGON TAKES PUBLIC LIBRARY TO MARYLAND FARMERS' DOORYARD

Deposit Stations Provide Neighborhood Reading Until Return Trip.

DRIVER WAITS AND READERS CHOOSE

Single Year's Circulation Has Reached Total of 4000 Volumes.

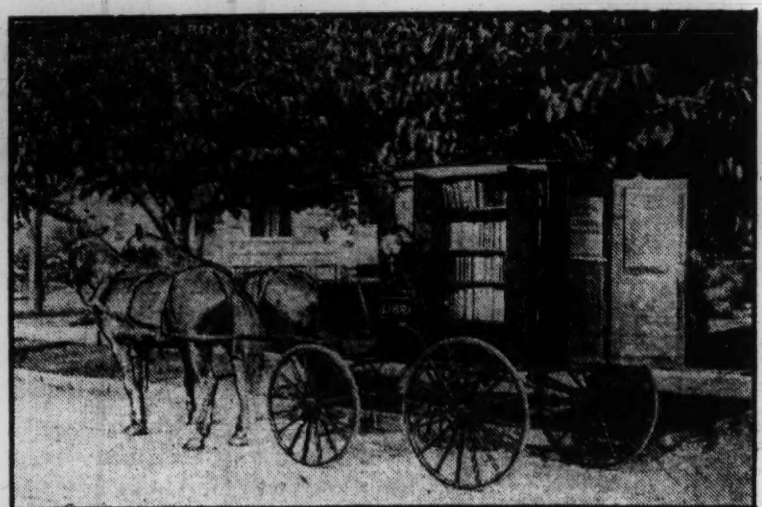
A LIBRARY which serves an entire county is the somewhat unique institution at Hagerstown, Maryland, known as the Washington County Free Library. It is not a county library in name only, for its patrons include the farmer on the back road as well as the city resident.

Obviously the methods which prevail in most libraries would not prove satisfactory where it is necessary to deliver books over an area of 500 square miles. Several plans have been tried for distributing the books in the villages and among the rural population of the county. There are, for example, about 75 deposit stations in various sections of the county, each of which is a miniature library. These stations are located in stores or postoffices in the larger towns and in private houses where the communities are small. The books are kept in boxes with shelves, each of which contains 50 volumes. At frequent intervals the boxes are changed, so that each neighborhood is able to enjoy the latest works soon after they are published.

As soon as the plan of sending out these deposit stations was adopted, the librarian, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, a Vermont woman of unusual ability, conceived the idea of distributing the books by means of a special wagon, which should also deliver books to the farmers along the public roads in the more isolated sections.

It was in this way that the Washington County library wagon came into being. It was designed by Miss Titcomb

AGRICULTURAL THEORY DISSEMINATED



Talk at four corners of road has backing of scholarship in country where book horse goes.

and arranged with rows of shelves on each side, shut in by substantial doors, with a space in the middle of the wagon for the deposit boxes. The shelves were made large enough to contain 200 volumes, from which the farmers along the route might make a selection, the name being entered on a card, as is the custom with most libraries.

For several years, this wagon traveled about the county, covering 16 routes, some of which required four days to traverse. More than 4000 volumes were circulated in one year by means of this wagon alone, and it is estimated that each book was read twice, neighbors often exchanging books between the visits of the library wagon.

Just at present, this wagon is out of commission, having been in collision with a Norfolk & Western railroad train. The librarian and trustees are now considering the advisability of replacing it with an automobile built on much the same lines, but capable of carrying a larger number of books. In any case, a library on wheels, either motor driven or drawn by horses will

soon be again rumbling over the roads of Washington county.

This history of this rural library service has been full of interest. At the beginning, it was vigorously opposed by many of the county residents, who could see no value in books and who in many instances refused to accept them when they were brought to their doors. For a long time some of the old-time farmers would not permit their wives or children to enjoy the privileges of the library wagon. Fortunately, the driver was a man of tact and being familiar with the characteristics of the people of that section, never allowed himself to be disturbed by criticism or rebuffs but called regularly at every house along his route.

In the last year or two, most of the opposition has been broken down, so that now the visits of the wagon are looked forward to with keenest pleasure and the books seized upon with avidity.

The library wagon has really justified itself by its work. The books carried are chosen with the greatest care and cover a wide range of subjects. There

Prospective Beneficiaries

Repulsed Idea at First Trial.

SCHEME IS AFOOT FOR AUTO SERVICE

Public Schools and Sunday Schools as Well as Homes Supplied.

are works on agriculture for the up-to-date farmer, books on home making for the housewife, a selected number of novels for all classes and the best juvenile books for the children. It is a rather curious fact that books about the civil war are especially popular.

The activities of the library are by no means confined to the distribution of books in the ways mentioned. Sunday school libraries in various parts of the county are also supplied with books and one or more reading rooms are benefited in the same way.

Perhaps the most interesting work, apart from that of the library wagon, is in connection with public schools. The library has a splendid collection of books and pictures selected exclusively to what is called the school department. By means of this department the schools in both the city and county districts are able to distribute to their pupils the best kind of reading. The pictures which are circulated among the schools arouse almost as much interest as the books and are found to be of the greatest value in the way of furnishing subjects for story telling, language work and the like. This collection now numbers about 1500 pictures.

There are various other ways in which this library is made to serve the interests of the entire county, proving that it is possible to make the centers of population contribute not a little to the work of relieving the isolation of the rural districts.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New England Telephone Company's construction department is installing a new 75-line light effect switchboard for the Boston & Albany road's general offices on the third floor of the South station.

Joseph J. Turner, vice-president of Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, and party passed through Boston today en route from Pittsburgh to Concord, N. H., via New York Central and Boston & Maine road's Portland division branches south of Newburyport.

For the accommodation of the Associated Harvard Clubs en route to St. Paul, Minn., via the New York Central lines and Burlington road, the Pullman Company furnishes first class special service from the South station this afternoon.

President Charles S. Mellen of the Boston & Maine road and a party of directors and officials left the North station at 8:35 a. m. on a special train to Portland to attend the Maine Central directors' meeting, after which a three-day inspection of the property will be made under the direction of the vice-president and general manager, Morris McDonald.

The construction department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is installing a complete fire-fighting system in Mystic wharf yard and buildings, including pipes to the top of the coal hoist structure.

The private Pullman car National, occupied by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and party, arrived at the South station over the New York Central lines this afternoon from Raquette lake, Adirondack mountains, New York.

The New Haven road's Readville shops turned out yesterday for Boston and New York Shore line fast mail service three jumbo all-steel wide mail cars, fitted with improved racks and carriers.

The Stokes special party in the private Pullman car Commonwealth passed through Boston today en route from San Bernardino, Cal., to South Paris, Me., via Santa Fe, New York Central and Boston & Maine roads.

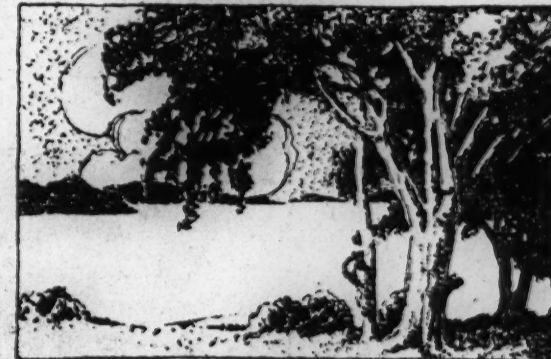
MRS. MEYER AT SUMMER HOME. WASHINGTON—Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the secretary of the navy, with her daughters, has gone to her summer home at Hamilton, Mass.

HOTELS--RESORTS

NEW YORK AND EASTERN.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Opens July 1st



View from Veranda of Hotel.

The O-te-sa-ga

Built in 1909. The most luxurious summer hotel in America

On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CHARMINGLY situated on a wooded plateau overlooking the lake. The hotel is so planned that there are no inside rooms, each window commanding a view of either lake or hills. There are accommodations for 350 guests.

An altitude of 1300 feet is an assurance of a cool even temperature. Close to the hotel on the lake shore are the new golf links and tennis courts of the Cooperstown Country Club. Here too are facilities for bathing and boating. Booklet sent on request.

MANAGERS

Mr. J. D. Price
Associated Hotels
Hotel Ormond, Otsego Beach
Bretton Hall, New York

Mr. Paul L. Pinkerton
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Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel
29 East 25th Street, Near 5th Ave.
Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.
Rates, \$1.50 and Up
Convenient to subway and cross town car line. Theater and Shopping District.
A. W. EAGER.

Belleclaire Hotel

77th Street and Broadway, N. Y.
Subway Station at 79th Street
Homelike Facilities. Excellent Cuisine. Attentive Service. Write for our Booklet "Belleclaire Doings."
Glen F. Woodbury, Manager.

BARTLETT'S

AT FAMOUS BARTLETT CARRY, N. Y. The Most Beautiful Part of Adirondacks. 3000 acres of Private Park.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Modern Improvements. Private Baths. Electric Lights, etc. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Golf, Postoffice, Telegraph and Long Distance Phone. Automobile meets trains at Tupper Lake Junction. JOHN J. FLANAGAN, Manager. Bartlett Carry, N. Y. Information and Booking Office, 1122 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN AND COTTAGES. Lake Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y. Opens July 1st. Conducted on A. and E. Plan. Two new and absolutely fireproof hotels. Boating, bathing, fishing, motoring, golf.
FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL. Lake George, N. Y.—Opens June 1st. Conducted on European plan. Sent for illustrated booklet and information. MORTIMER M. KELLY, Mgr., Town and Country, 389 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE COLUMBIAN
1000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.—Best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands; excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open June 15. Booklet, L. Johnson, Prop.

HOTEL OSTEND
Whole Block, Boardwalk Front, Ocean City, N. J.
Cap. 500. Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet and calendar. Select location. D. F. RAHTER.

AMERICA'S HOTEL and RESORT BUREAU

Fifth Ave.—Broadway and 25th St. NEW YORK CITY
I will help you plan your summer outing. I have information acquired by recent personal visits to all resorts and points of interest throughout the United States and Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Address: BERTHA RUFFNER, Prop.

THE CHAMPLIN
LIBERTY, N. Y.
Opens June 1st. Write for information. Mrs. N. Leola Champlin, Prop.

NEW CLARION
Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky ave. 24 house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rates. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

NEW HOTEL MERION
Atlantic City, N. J.—Vermont ave. near beach. Newly brick built; open all year; capacity 300; cuisine unsurpassed. MACK LATZ & CO.

PROSPECT HOUSE
SHELTER ISLAND RESORTS, L. I., N. Y. Opens June 1st. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage, Delightful Climate. Pure Water. Booklet. NEW YORK CITY. FICE, 1122 BROADWAY, Cor. 25th St.

TORONTO SELECTS SITE FOR ITS TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

TORONTO, Ont. — For some time the present technical high school building on College street (which by the way was not constructed for that purpose) has been inadequate to accommodate the large and rapidly increasing attendance at the day and evening classes, and a site for a new and up-to-date building has been selected on Borden street, in the western part of the city and eventually there are to be other schools in the east and west ends of the city.

The new school will probably be pushed forward at an early date and will be equipped with a number of mechanical and other laboratories, library, commercial exhibit room, auditorium to seat not less than 800, gymnasium, offices, 30 class rooms, recreation and lunch rooms, etc.

Technical education in this city dates back to 1891 when evening classes were organized in the old Wycliffe hall under the name of the Toronto Technical school. In 1900 the city council purchased the present building, and one year later day classes were added.

At that time the technical school was managed by its own separate board of management, but in 1904 the technical school board, the high school board and the public school board were amalgamated, forming the present board of education, and under this board the day classes of the technical school were organized into the technical high school.

Contrary to the experience in several cities across the line, the attendance at the evening classes vastly outnumbers that at the day classes, the evening membership last season being 1622. The day

membership at the beginning of the present school year was between 600 and 700 and is now down to about 500.

R. H. Eldon, B. A., is principal of the school, and A. G. Horwood is secretary, and there are 45 teachers on the staff in the seven departments of industrial art, physics, chemistry, mathematics, commerce and finance, languages and history and household economics and art.

The work at the school is divided into five courses, embracing the following subjects:

1. The matriculation course includes physics, chemistry, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, English grammar, English literature, English composition, history and civics, French, German, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing.

2. The general course includes all the subjects of the above course except the foreign languages, but is broader in scope and fits the student for entering upon some industrial activity.

3. The business course includes book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, arithmetic, algebra, commercial geography, history and civics, economics, trade and commerce, English composition, business correspondence, English literature, a choice of French, German or drawing.

4. The art course includes freehand drawing and design, geometrical drawing, perspective, modeling in clay, penmanship, arithmetic, English composition, English literature, French or German.

5. The household economics and art course includes sewing, cookery, millinery, embroidery, drawing, home economics, home nursing, laundering, chemistry, arithmetic, geography, English composition, English literature, French or German, and other subjects.

These five courses each cover a period of three years, but special students may enter for short courses in particular subjects.

The evening classes provide expert, artistic and practical training for apprentices, journeymen, foremen, clerks, salesmen and others who are engaged in industrial or commercial pursuits during the day time, and who desire supplementary instruction in the application of skilled knowledge and art to the trades and manufactures.

While regular courses are defined for these students, no restrictions are enforced and each student is permitted to select those subjects which will best help him to progress in his particular trade or business. A deposit of two dollars is required from each student in the evening classes at the beginning of the school year, and this deposit is refunded to such as attend 85 per cent of the lessons in their respective classes. Last season a very large majority obtained the refund.

For day students the first year is free in all regular courses; the second year fee is \$3 per term (three terms in the year), except in the home economics course which is free, and the third year fee is \$5 per term. There are also special fees for special students.

The department of household economics and art has several special courses, among which it may be interesting to note a four months course for house-

keepers, short courses in cookery, hand sewing, machine sewing, etc.

A special committee of the board of education which visited a number of cities across the line one year ago with a view to obtaining information as to the most approved methods of conducting technical schools, has recommended that the following trades be added to the day and evening courses here: carpentry and joinery, wood turning, pattern making, foundry practice, machine shop practice, forging, plumbing, sheet metal work, printing, design as applied to textiles, etc.

As this recommendation is supported, not only by the committee, but by the directors of the various departments in the school, it is likely that these branches will be added to the curriculum.

LITERARY NEWS FROM LONDON

LONDON—Lord Ronaldshay has achieved a considerable reputation as a traveler and explorer in addition to which he has the pen of a ready writer. His latest work, "An Eastern Miscellany" (Blackwood) is in the nature of a rechauffe and revision of essays written in earlier days and addresses read before various societies. He has, moreover, shown himself to be a serious student of the problems of Asia, including Japan and China, and what he has to say on these subjects is dictated by a sense of responsibility and urged by arrays of statistics. There are frequent citations from the verses of the late Sir Alfred Lyall.

Macmillans announce Alfred Austin's "Autobiography" for immediate publication. Mr. Austin is the poet laureate and his personal reminiscences are awaited with interest.

Longmans have nearly ready a "History of Money in the British Empire and the United States" by Agnes F. Dodd, who carries her record back to the earliest days of English history.

"The Post Impressionists" is the

JUNIORS PLANT CLASS IV AT BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—Ivy day is being celebrated by the juniors at Bates College today with appropriate exercises and the planting of the class ivy as a memorial to the class of 1912.

Members of the class, led by Walter E. Lane of Litchfield, Me., class marshal, marched to seats on the stage of Hathorn hall, where the following participated in the exercises: Howard A. Welch, North Attleboro, Mass.; Wayne E. Davis, Rochester, N. H.; Abigail M. Kincaid, South Portland; Elizabeth M. Campbell, Westbrook; Charles N. Stanhope, Foxcroft; Amelia M. Astle, Houlton; Harry H. Lawry, Providence, R. I.; Margaret T. Tubbs, Lewiston; George F. Conklin, Jr., Roxbury, Mass.

The exercises closed by the singing of the class ode, written by Clarence I. Chatto, Sargentville, Me. Harry W. Row of Pittsfield, Me., was toastmaster.

Following these exercises the class marched to the front of Hathorn hall,

name of a new book by C. Lewis Hind which Methuens will publish this month. The same house presents "The Charm of Copenhagen" by Miss Ethel C. Hargrove, dealing largely with the daily life of the "Copenhagener" and the surrounding country folk; and "Proportional Representation," by John H. Humphries, honorable secretary of the Proportional Representation Society, to which an introduction has been contributed by Lord Courtney of Penwith.

"The Centuries of the English Novel," by Harold Williams (Smith, Elder), provides a survey of English novel writing from Defoe to Thomas Hardy. This book is not an exposition of method or theory; it traces in chronological order the significance and value of the chief tendency and ideals of English prose fiction throughout two centuries.

Albert Cook Myers, the American scholar who is gathering and editing materials for the publication of the complete works of William Penn, is now in London. We understand that over 1100 letters have been located of which not half have as yet been printed. Further biographical and other material is still asked for.

where the ivy was planted. The ivy day ode, which was written by Florence A. Rideout of Norway, Me., was sung by the class while planting. A stone with the class numerals will be set up on the building nearby.

SHORTENS BOSTON TO MONTREAL LINE

NORTH TROY, Vt.—The opening Tuesday of the Orford Mountain railway, a road about 50 miles long, running from this town to Windsor Mills, Que., is expected to result eventually in the development of a field of asbestos mines along the Missisquoi valley, in the northern part of Vermont.

The new Orford Mountain railway connects the Canadian Pacific line at North Troy with both the Grand Trunk line and the Canadian Pacific railway at Windsor Mills. The new road will also connect with the projected Missisquoi Valley railroad, which, when completed, will be a short line furnishing a connecting link between Montreal and other Canadian cities and Boston.

GOOD READING AVAILABLE IN MOST VERMONT TOWNS

Traveling Libraries, Through Efforts of Commission and Women's Clubs, Have Been Introduced Into All Parts of State Where Citizens Desired Them.

At present there are 85 traveling library stations in Vermont, divided into three classes—general libraries, school libraries and special study-club collections. The general libraries average about 40 volumes each, of which one third are children's books, one third

adult fiction and the remaining third books of miscellaneous character, including poetry, biography, nature books, travel, essays—in fact everything suited to the popular taste.

Vermont was among the first states in the Union to form a board of library commissioners. In 1894 the library law was enacted and a library board created almost immediately afterward to which a grant of \$300 annually was made to maintain the work.

In the first year after its formation 41 towns established libraries with state aid and the work has increased until now 156 towns have free libraries and 19 towns have libraries not entirely free. There are 67 towns which have no permanent accommodation for the reading public, but 18 of these are supplied by traveling libraries. These were started by the library commission securing the help of the women's clubs of the state. With their cooperation the commission put into circulation traveling libraries valued at \$325. An annual grant of \$500 was then provided by the Legislature for the purchase of books and equipment.

Three years ago the state appropriated \$1000 to aid small libraries and last year the sum was increased to \$1500. This sum provided 45 libraries with from 20 to 30 carefully selected books.

To obtain a traveling library the people of a community organize a library association, which must include at least three responsible citizens. Then a secretary to receive and return the libraries and to correspond with the commission must be elected. The only expense incurred is for transportation.

KEEP NEW YORK COLLEGE SITE

NEW YORK—Trustees of the College of the City of New York are opposed to a plan made recently whereby the old college building at Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street be sold and the site used for other municipal buildings.

Members of the East Twenty-third Street Association proposed the sale of the property. It has been pointed out that the site is not used to its capacity and that the college might well be transferred to another section, but the trustees say the building is needed.

JERSEY ELECTION FRAUDS CHARGED

TRENTON, N. J.—One hundred citizens of Atlantic county have been summoned before the grand jury in an investigation of alleged election frauds in that county last year.

Attorney-General Wilson, who is directing the inquiry, is said to have evidence of frauds more reckless and widespread than those for which several Camden city officials were sentenced to prison terms.

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THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

DAY PICTURE FUND IS NOT EXPLAINED BY SENATOR ROOT

WASHINGTON—Senator Root was unable to give the House committee which is investigating the state department much information on the disbursement of the \$2450, approved for the payment of a picture of former Secretary of State Day, for which Artist Rosenthal received \$850.

While secretary of state, Senator Root said he had the matter investigated. It resulted only in the finding of a paper showing Secretary Hay's approval of the payment of \$2450 from the emergency or "secret" fund of the department. Payments from this fund were made upon approval of the secretary without receipts or vouchers.

The committee may never learn where the remaining \$1600 went. It was said at the state department that Secretary Knox probably would not testify before the committee on the subject.

Senator Root said Dr. Jacob H. Hollander of Baltimore, in receiving pay from the Dominican government while being paid by the United States for the

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FIND RARE CLAY BED IN MINNESOTA

AUSTIN, Minn.—Ed Barr, an experienced clay worker, has secured options on 400 acres of valuable shale land near Zumbrota, north of here, and has interested Twin City capital in its development, purchasing also 10 acres of land near Midway.

The owners are to erect one of the most modern and largest faced-brick factories in the country, shipping the shale from Zumbrota.

The cheaper clay will be used for making drain tile, blocks and cheap brick right at the beds and only the better clay is to be shipped to Minneapolis.

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Teasets, Coffeesets, Meats, dishes, knives, forks, spoons and small serving pieces, candlesticks.

52 Summer St. Boston

MANY STUFFS FOR TUB FROCKS

Pretty and practical and easily made up.

THE cottons and linsens are unusually lovely this season, and lines and trimmings are so simple that with good patterns it would seem as though any seamstress could turn out attractive tub frocks. Gingham is receiving more attention from grown-ups than ever before and merit it because of their good colorings and wearing qualities.

One can get delectable plain pinks and blues and lavenders and buffs in this practical material now, and if one buys a good quality it will stand laundering well despite delicate coloring if the laundress exercises any care. Some dainty morning frocks in a cool clear buff gingham made in one piece and buttoning all the way down the front with white pearl buttons and with no trimming save white embroidery collar and cuffs were a good feature of a recent sale. In the same lot were extremely smart black and white gingham—white ground with narrow black stripes—trimmed only by transverse bands of the striped material and shallow little yokes of soft rose color.

The striped cottons and linsens are used for many of the inexpensive morning frocks and some of the models in the cheap cotton stripes are so chic and pretty that they might well be made to do duty for any informal summer afternoon and evening purpose. A soft sheer mercerized cotton stuff in half inch stripes alternately dark blue and white was the material of a \$15 frock astonishingly effective when one considers the price. It had a plain dark blue footband, but was otherwise trimmed only by the striped material and a big draped collar of sheer white lawn and eyelet embroidery.

The black and white stripes regular and rather wide make up very modishly and are shown in some of the inexpensive materials, though one sees more of the white ground with very narrow black striping. This last is being used so extensively that its undeniable charm is being overshadowed by the quantity of it seen here, there and everywhere.

Striped stuffs are used to trim plain materials and so are bands of checked or dotted material.

The dimities in all white, in small sprig designs and in stripes of white and color are sheerer than the gingham, linsens, etc., yet wear well and launder beautifully. Some particularly good models are in narrow stripes of buff and white, lavender and white, etc., with just a little white Swiss embroidery finishing the Dutch neck and sleeves and beading a deep foot band of the material arranged with the stripes running around the skirt.

There are, too, very attractive all-over eyelet embroidery cotton materials in white and in plain color which, though of course embroidered by machine, are good in color and effect and are combined with plain linen or other plain material, producing excellent results at prices comparatively very low.—New York Sun.

LATEST COLORS

Empire green (vert empire) is the latest whim in Paris, as is everything reminiscent of the empire period, says an exchange. This shade may be best likened to the brilliant yet soft green of the Chinese jade, it is beautiful in every imaginable material, and blends particularly well with silver or gold.

Another late shade is sacre, a combination of cerise and coral. It is exceedingly handsome and effective in ostrich plumage and flowers, but must be used with discretion on account of its brilliancy.

In mauves the latest are prelat, eveque and pervenchee. The first two are rich, deep ecclesiastical purples and pervenchee is a soft, pale lavender, slightly pinkish in tone.

Henner is a beautiful golden yellow, clear and translucent, with just the faintest touch of apricot in the cast. It is practically the only distinct yellow shade in favor at the moment.

LATEST IDEAS IN FANCY WORK

Bead imitation and a German embroidery.

THERE are two new kinds of fancy work, according to the New York Sun. One is an outcome of the beaded trimmings so popular during the winter. As beads do not launder well something had to be done to give a beaded effect to even the thinnest materials, hence the French designers set to work with washable mercerized cotton looking like silk, which they applied in an embroidery stitch resembling beads. The result in fact is quite like beads.

The foundation material is chiffon voile, pure white and cream color, which is sold in dress and waist patterns on which is stamped the pattern to be embroidered. There are several designs in this kind of embroidery, some heavier than others, and the floss is furnished in almost every color. One of the most beautiful combinations of colors in one pattern is a pink lilac and black, the beads, or the imitation of beads, being all the same size, that is, about as large again as an ordinary pin's head. An example of this sort has a rose and leaf design, the flowers worked singly and a little distance apart on an eight inch band which borders the skirt and in narrower bands on waist, girdle and sleeves. Most of the leaves and blossoms are of lilac with shadings of black, and the stitch throughout is simply a high French knot not at all difficult to learn to make.

An alternative done in two or three shades of coral pink is more elaborate. Here two kinds of stitches are required,

the high French knot and very tiny ones like seeds, which are used toward the center of flowers and leaves. As in regular embroideries, a frame is used over which to stretch the voile, the secret of success depending on keeping the delicate foundation from having a drawn or puckered look.

The materials for a gown of this cost from \$5 to \$7, according to the quantity of embroidery floss required, with instructions thrown in. Head and shoulder scarfs, silk gloves and hosiery are also being worked with the simulated bead embroidery.

The second popular summer work is an embroidery done in a German cross stitch not difficult to learn and novel in effect. The newly imported examples are mostly table centerpieces, but dresser scarfs and cushion covers similarly embroidered are among the stamped designs. The foundation linen is very heavy and of a natural linen color.

"There is nothing newer in fancy work," said an expert, "and their durability is a feature in their favor. A finished example, perhaps 23 inches in diameter, costs \$20; the materials for a similar piece cost about \$4, which explains why they are popular with women who like to embroider. Mercerized cotton floss, not silk, in enough different shades to give an impressionistic effect is almost without exception used in this kind of embroidery, and the close designs are more stylish than the separated patterns."

SILK SOMETIMES "WEIGHTED"

This takes place in process of dyeing.

WHEN the silk goes into the storage warehouse it is "conditioned." Silk is one of the greatest absorbents of moisture, no matter how carefully it is packed. It is sold by weight. Therefore, samples are taken from each bale and are dried until they contain not more than 10 per cent of moisture.

There are seven separate divisions in the manufacture of silk: Throwing, dyeing in the skein, winding, weaving, reeling, printing, and finishing. When the silk is brought from the storage warehouse to the mill it first goes to the "throwster"—from the old Anglo-Saxon word throwan, meaning to turn or twist. The raw silk is too fine for ordinary use, and it is the throwster's task to wind, clean, double-twist, reweave, and reel it into more substantial yarn. The throwster converts it into singles, tram, or organzine—names which designate the various purposes for which it is to be used.

The single is made by giving the single thread a twist which makes it strong and firm. Singles are used for warps (threads running lengthwise of the fabric) and sometimes for the cross-threads called fillings.

The tram is made of two or more turns to the inch—just enough to hold. The degree of twist varies according to the special article that is to be made. Tram is used for the filling of either yarn or piece-dyed goods and sometimes for their warps.

Organzine is formed of two or more singles, according to the thickness required. They are twisted together usually in a contrary direction to that of the singles. The organzine is then reeled into skeins for dyeing.

The last process before reeling is stretching. The machine that does this is an American invention of great value to sewing-silk manufacturers. Stretching evens up the thread and gives it firmness and uniformity of size. Singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk and machine twist are then transferred to a reel and made into skeins for dyeing.

The dyer boils the skeins in soap and water to free them from any remaining gum and to give the desired softness and luster. This takes away from the silk from 20 to 30 per cent of its original weight, leaving on an average 12 ounces of pure silk out of a pound of raw. Next it is put into the dye vat. Here is where the adulteration, or "weighting," of the silk is done if at all. Proper dyeing alone adds about 10 per cent to the weight, producing what are called "pure dye" silks. But by dipping again and again in the heavy metallic dyes the dyer can add as much as 75 per cent in weight. Sometimes there is even more "weighting" than silk.

The "weighting" is chiefly done in black or dark-colored silks. Any silk, if heavily loaded, will break easily and feel rough to the touch because of the particles of dye.—Harpers Weekly.

Vacation Sale Nemo



SELF-REDUCING

NEMO CORSETS are sold all over the world; but you may not be able to find them in remote vacation places. Therefore—take your Nemos with you! Get a full supply from the ample stock your dealer has secured for the 1911 "Vacation Sale," which is—

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The famous "Nemo Batiste" is better than ever this year—thin and light, but strong as any ordinary corset, and a fine conductor of heat—carries off perspiration, keeps you cool and comfortable.

Nemo Batiste Corsets A MODEL FOR EVERY FIGURE

—all with the wonderful style and comfort made possible by the use of Nemo Lastikops Webbing:

SELF-REDUCING CORSETS—\$3, \$4, \$5 and \$10 LASTIKOPS CORSETS (Slender)—\$3.00 and \$5.00 SWAN-SHAPE CORSETS (Corduroy Batiste)—\$3.50 Other styles at \$2.00 and upward

If you're in Europe, and prefer American-made Nemos, you may order by mail or select from complete stocks at—SELFRIDGE'S, OXFORD ST., LONDON AUX GALERIES LAFAYETTE, PARIS KOPS BROS., Manufacturers, NEW YORK

LACE-TRIMMED MARQUINETTE

Semi-princess gown with panel effect.

SEMI-PRINCESS gowns are both smart and generally becoming. This one is trimmed in an exceptionally effective manner. The long lines giving a panel effect are becoming, yet no great amount of labor is involved.

In the illustration, marquisette is trimmed with lace and embroidered banding, but for gowns of this kind can be utilized every thin material that can be tucked successfully. Cotton nets, both plain and flowered, are being extensively worn this season and would be charming so made. Lawn, batiste and the like are quite as appropriate as the marquisette, and thin soft silks are made in lingerie style.

The blouse is made with seams over the shoulders and under-arm seams only, the sleeves being cut in one with it. The skirt is five-gored.

The trimming is all applied on indicated lines. The combination of wide and narrow banding is effective and fashionable, but if something still daintier is wanted, the wide banding could be omitted and some simple design embroidered in the spaces so left, and this design could be worked in French style or couched over a simple outline pattern.

For a woman of medium size the gown will require 8 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5½ yards 36 or 34 yards 44, with 5½ yards of wide and 20 yards of narrow banding.

A pattern (7023), sizes 34 to 42 bust, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



GOWNS GOOD FOR SUMMER DAYS

Graceful designs and new combinations.

NOW that white linen has given way to dark linen for one-piece frocks, women are taking advantage of the fashion and making up many gowns to offset the heat of summer days.

One of the attractive designs turned out by a well-known dressmaker has a simulated tunic skirt which is effective. It has a deep hem attached to a long upper skirt that falls over it in tunic fashion. This upper skirt is trimmed with five inches of laticework made out of coarse linen-cord, and in its turn is edged with two inches of linen.

The high waist is met by a short peasant blouse with a renaissance shoulder, which means a V-shaped open wedge from collar to elbow. This is filled in with the laticework of linen cords placed over a foundation of white batiste into a guimpe and lower sleeves. It is usually a separate garment, multi-

plied by two or three, and goes to whenever necessary.

There are two rows of white buttons in front and a girdle of satin fastened with a fanciful ornament at the left front. The tunic skirt is down the side front and is fastened visibly under a band of the laticework and a two-inch hem of the material.

Another model, which is in vogue this summer has a simulated tunic skirt trimmed about four inches above ankle with a broad band of black or taffeta. This is repeated around hips, giving a strong idea of the age style that prevailed last year. It is a short shoulder piece of black which extends down the back elbow sleeves.

Two rows of black satin buttons down the front of the blouse, waist is minus the girdle. The blouse is brought up two inches above the waist line, and finished with three of stitching where it joins the skirt. The heaviness of the black satin shoulder is offset or mitigated by of soft tea-tinted batiste, covering eyelet embroidery. These continue the sleeves as the satin does; they cover every bit of the black which shows on the bodice.

The usual combinations made model are ecru and black, light and black, and king's blue and black. The kind of gown that nearly woman can wear, and which is a of the commonplace.

The silk corset that was brought fashion before the first touch of and which was considered a bit of and grown in favor with the week the New York Times. It is now, erred quite an adorable little garment, not only by those who have clothes, but also by those who some thin, lightweight jacket to a one-piece frock on cool days.

It also serves with excellent as an adjunct to a high-waisted nearly any material and a thin blouse. The taffeta is cool and and the little jacket has a god of grace. It is always short-waisted has some quaint little finish at the such as a thick silk cord or a band of wide scallops corded edges, or three folds of satin with two knife platings of the

MODES IN BRIEF

Greatly liked are little unlined coats to be worn with any sort of skirt.

Metal belts have come back, bolero, closely fitting and hanging low at one side.

With figured foulard gowns a fancy is to have the hat trimmed with silk to match.

Collar pins covered with lace to as the trimmings on the frock or of lingerie are charmingly simple dainty.

A new silk taffeta gown lately had its close hug skirt trimmed belt to hem with narrow gathered four inches wide.—Portland Express Advertiser.

THE HOUSEHOLD

PHOTOGRAPH RAIL

One of the bedrooms in the house which we have hired is a dainty little room in blue and white, and the only objection to it is that it has a photograph rail around it. What would look well on this in place of photographs, or could a few of them look all right? asks a correspondent of the Ladies' Home Journal, which says:

"A few photographs on this rail, if they are framed simply and in good taste, will look quite proper and far better than to have it filled from one end to the other with pictures of people who perhaps do not mean much to you, and whose photographs have little to recommend them as decoration. Besides the few pictures one cares to have occupy so conspicuous a position there are few things that properly go on a rail of this kind; but if you happen to have a few pretty bits of china, pewter or brass they will add to the interest of the room, but only an occasional piece."

KEG FLOWER POT

An artistic flower pot can be made from an old paint keg—one made of oak preferred. Saw off one of the ends, leaving two-thirds of the keg, remove the hoop and scrape the paint or varnish from the wood. Sand the hoops and paint them with bronze and stain the wood a dark color, allowing the grain to show; then replace the hoops and drive them tightly in place. Fasten them to the keg by boring holes through both hoop and stave and driving pins in the holes. Bore several holes in the bottom of the keg for drainage. Attach rope handles on opposite sides of the keg. Popular Mechanics.

PUTTING UP STRAWBERRIES

Ways also of using fruit in its season.

THE crushed strawberry makes a delightful flavor, not only for ice cream sodas, but for the mousses, star drinks and the molds and frozen creams of various sorts.

Strawberries crushed and well sugar are in a way preserved, and will keep much longer than without the sugar, so that it is economy to care for them the moment they come from the dealer—economy, whether they are to be thus treated or eaten whole with sugar and cream, says an exchange. If they are spread out on plates and platens so that each stands by itself it will keep much better than in the crowded box.

Of the ways of putting up the straw-

PASSING OF BROOM

There is no one among the many household utensils which has been called into use more frequently than the broom. Ever since its advent, made from hemlock boughs in the days of the early settlers, to the finely finished sweepers made of broom corn today, it has played an important part in household economy. Its sovereign authority was first attacked by the advent of the carpet-sweeper. The new electrical-driven sweeper does the work more quickly, thoroughly and raises no dust. As a consequence of the increasing use of special cleaners the demand for the broom is falling off. Its days apparently are numbered, though it for some time will be used to a limited degree in the rural sections.—Grand Rapids Herald.

LITTLE HELPS

There is no better way to remove egg stains from silver than by rubbing vigorously with a damp cloth dipped in salt.

When washing tins, use soda and hot water. After drying them, polish with little dry flour or powdered whiting and a clean cloth.

In keeping vegetables do not keep different kinds in the same basket. If you do there is danger of deterioration in flavor.

If one singes a chicken by holding it over a saucer of burning alcohol there is no danger of leaving soot marks on the flesh.—Louisville Herald.

CEMENT STICKS

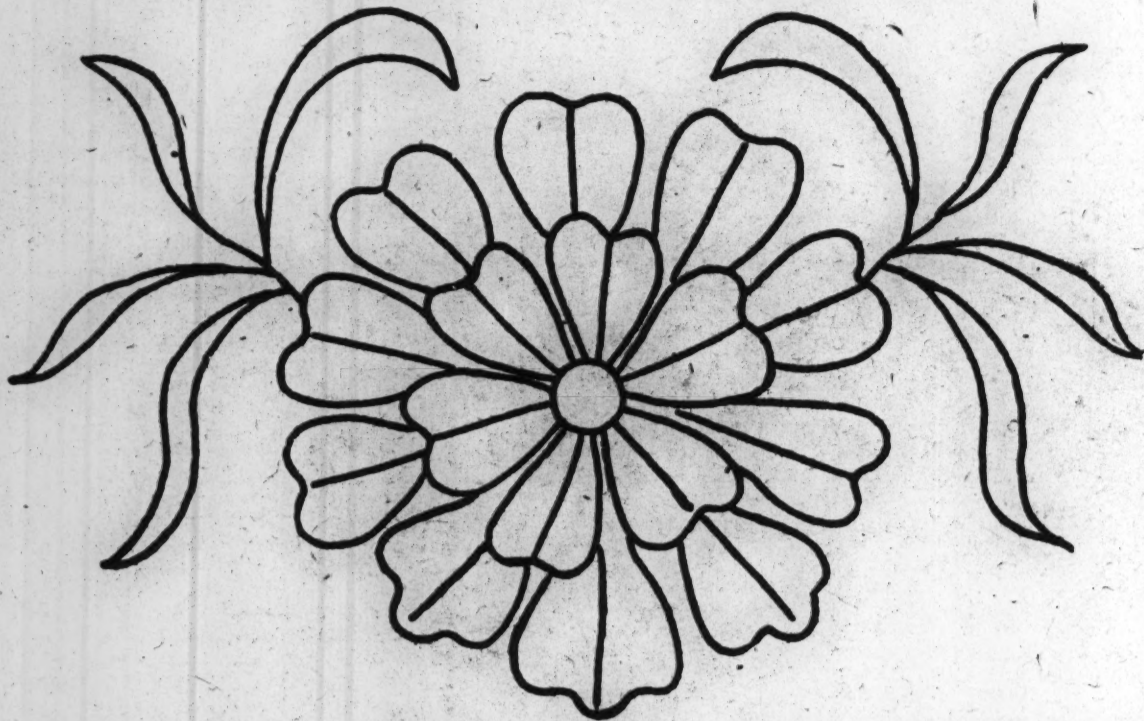
Here is a cement that will stick, says the Philadelphia North American. Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one ounce of fine starch and half an ounce of white sugar.

Reduce the gum arabic to powder and dissolve it in as much water as it would take to make 1½ ounces of starch fit for use. Dissolve the starch and sugar in the gum solution; then put the mixture into a vessel and plunge this vessel into boiling water, allowing it to remain until the starch becomes clear.

The cement should be as thick as tar, and should remain so. It can be kept from spoiling by draping in a lump of camphor or a little oil of sassafras cloves. It will hold glazed surfaces, glass, minerals, etc., perfectly.

EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR A CENTERPIECE

Wallachian motif, with leaves and center of flower worked solid.



THE Wallachian motif is a simple and effective design for a centerpiece. The leaves and center of the flower are worked solid and the flower is done in the Wallachian stitch, which consists in a close buttonhole, starting each leaf in the center, at the narrowest part, and bringing the purled edge to the outside. The stitches should be slanted a little. Mercerized cotton No. 14 may be used.

PROBLEM OF GETTING ALONG

Young couple that managed well and have a home.

YOU can't save anything! John's salary is \$200-a month and you are head over heels in debt? And it just seems as if you will never get square with the world and get ahead a little?

Do you know Morris and his wife Marie, who live away down on your street? Morris gets only \$100 a month, and, although they have been married but six years, they have during that time paid for the little house, they are living in. They had about \$500 in the bank when they were married. Some of it went for furniture and the remainder of it was spent as the first payment on their home. Possibly their house is not the best investment they might have found for their money, but it is a whole lot better than paying rent and not having any permanent return for their money, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Marie and Morris have a little bank account, too. Besides paying the monthly instalment on their home, they have every month since they were married put \$5 in the bank. A large part of their savings was used last year when baby arrived, but they still have a little over \$100 left.

They stint dreadfully, you say? No, they don't. They manage well! Morris keeps a certain small amount of his salary aside to pay his personal expenses downtown. Then he allows for a certain monthly average to meet the expenses of insurance, fuel, light and taxes. And now that he owns his home, he is spending for repairs and improvements on his house a part of the money that formerly was used to pay the monthly instalment on it.

Marie has a yearly allowance for her clothes. It is pretty small, but she manages to get a good suit every other year, and the year she does not buy a suit she gets a pretty dress. She trims her own hats and makes her own waists and house dresses. She does not have all the latest furbelows of fashion, but she makes a very neat, well groomed appearance.

Marie gets but \$25 a month to spend for groceries, yet she manages so well that the food on her table is always wholesome and appetizing. Morris makes a garden and Marie seldom buys vegetables in the summer except pota-

toes. Then they keep a few chickens, and Marie seldom needs to buy eggs or chickens for her table. Besides, Marie does all her own baking, preserving and pickling, and that is far more economical than buying all one's bread, cake, preserves, jellies, jams and pickles.

Morris and Marie have never allowed themselves to go into debt. If they cannot pay cash for anything they do not get it.

Of course, Marie and Morris can't spend much money for pleasure. But often Morris saves enough over his personal expenses to take Marie to see a good play. And once in a while Marie saves enough from her allowance to give a little dinner or party to the friends that she and her husband care for most.

ZWIEBACK IN MILK

Zwieback will be enjoyed eaten either like crackers, or soaked in milk. Dissolve half a cake of compressed yeast in half a cupful of lukewarm water, and add it to one cupful of scalded and cooled milk and one cupful of water; add three cupfuls of flour, beat thoroughly and set in a warm place to rise. When light, add three fourths of a cupful of softened butter, three well-beaten eggs, half a cupful of sugar, and flour sufficient to knead firmly. When smooth and elastic, cover and set in warm place to rise until doubled in bulk, then shape into long, narrow, flat loaves and bake in a slow oven 50 minutes. When very cold, cut into slices half an inch thick and brown in a slow oven to a pale yellow. During damp weather it is well to put the zwieback in the oven occasionally, to preserve its crispness.—Rural New Yorker.

RICE IMPROVED

Rice has a better flavor if washed in hot water instead of cold before cooking, says the Portland Express and Advertiser. If rice is not disturbed during the boiling process, the berries will be whole, dry and easily digested. A few drops of lemon juice added to the water will make it whiter and finer flavored.

A Custard Pie

Is one to be enjoyed by the whole family—good for children as well as for grown-ups. To make it creamy, rich and of fine flavor use Borden's Evaporated Milk as follows:

RECIPE

Dilute one can of Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk with three times as much water, add to this four eggs well beaten, a pinch of salt, a little grated nutmeg or ground cinnamon and sufficient sugar to sweeten to taste. Line two small or one large pie plate with plain paste (deep pie plates are preferable), fill with the mixture and bake in a quick oven for one-half hour.



Borden's Evaporated Milk

PEERLESS BRAND

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"



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It is made of soft, naturally wavy hair that resists dampness and perspiration, without stems, on a featherweight skeleton frame that admits ventilation to the hair

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TRIED RECIPES

VEAL AND TOAST.

FOR four persons take 2½ pounds of leg of veal, set in frying pan with a tablespoonful of butter, and brown on all sides; season with salt, pepper and paprika. Then set in stewpan with two cupfuls of water and the butter in which it was browned. Slice over it one tomato, one onion, one carrot, and throw in part of bay leaf. Cover, let simmer and brown for three hours, fire very slow. Now take a small package of white noodles (any grocery), boil in salted water until tender, strain and fry in butter. Get ready three cornered pieces of buttered toast, set your veal in the middle of a large chop platter, set the toast around it, and put little heaps of the fried noodles on the toast. Make a thick gravy of the remainder of the substance in the stewpan by adding a little water and thickening. Serve plain boiled potatoes with this, and cover with gravy.

BOILED TROUT.

Take a good sized trout, clean and lay in salt water for half an hour; take out and boil in clear water in a cloth for one hour; turn out on a platter while fish is boiling. Make the sauce as follows: Fry one small onion in butter until light brown; strain one can tomatoes and put in a stew pan; add the onion and pepper and salt and some chopped parsley; let it boil and thicken; pour over fish after removing from cloth and serve.

CREAMED FISH.

Cut in pieces two and one half or three pounds of fresh fish and four medium sized onions. Add large handful salt and five bay leaves. Cover with boiling water and boil fish five to 10 minutes. When fish is done, drain off water and lift fish out with a fork. Then put the following sauce in dish and boil: Two and one half cupfuls milk, one heaping teaspoonful flour, one heaping teaspoonful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one half teaspoonful pepper, one quarter teaspoonful allspice, tip of knife cloves, and large piece of butter size of an egg. Last add two tablespoonfuls vinegar. Let this boil and then put fish in and let boil a few minutes longer.—Mexican Herald.

OLD-FASHIONED GINGER BREAD.
Cream one half cup of butter, adding to it gradually one half cup of brown sugar. Continue beating and add the juice and rind of half a lemon and one well beaten egg. Beat again thoroughly. Add one half cup each of molasses and sour cream or milk, into which one half level teaspoonful of soda has been stirred. Mix them well together and then stir in gradually two cups of flour, one half tablespoonful of ginger, and one half teaspoonful each of baking powder and cinnamon. Turn it into a cake pan and bake slowly for an hour.

WOMAN CRICKETER

Not only was the father of Dr. W. G. Grace an excellent cricketer, but his mother was also an apt exponent of the game. A Yorkshire veteran once said, "I think the mother was a better player than the father. She was the only lady I ever saw who could throw a ball. She could throw one 60 to 70 yards, and do it well, too. I have seen her field the ball splendidly when we have been at practice." Dr. Grace remembers sitting all day with his mother in a pony carriage, watching his father captain a Bristol twenty-two against Clarke's All England team, many of whom were top hats.

LEFTOVER FRUIT

When there are stewed prunes at hand a dessert which will give no hint of its humble origin is available in a few moments, says the Washington Herald. Add a few drops of orange extract to the juice, unless flavor has been put in while cooking; stone, chop the fruit fine. To every cup of the prune pulp put two well-beaten whites of eggs. Set away in the ice chest to chill thoroughly and serve in tall glasses surmounted with whipped cream. It must be very cold or the flavor is lost.

LUNCHEON FAVOR

A novel favor for the luncheon for the bride-elect is a bonbon slipper made of white paper with touches of gold, says the Washington Herald. A dainty silk bag which fits inside may be used to hold anything the hostess wishes to give her guests.

The Kindel Kind

The combination parlor davenport and full size bed; change made without moving from wall; bedding always in place. So simple and easy a child operates it. Roomy wardrobe box under seat. Fitted with felted cotton mattress. Has luxurious Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US.
KINDEL BED CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

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Waste Cans, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kinds. Last indefinitely. We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, washers, disks and special shapes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands.

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SOUP-MAKING FOR BEGINNERS

Lesson given to girls' club in Kansas.

ELEMENTARY cooking, as taught to the Girls' Home Economics Club affiliated with the Kansas State Agricultural College, gives the following directions for making soup:

When we plan to have soup for dinner or supper, unless we have stock on hand or cold meat on hand which may be used, take the trimmings from the beefsteak that has been used for dinner together with any scraps that may be saved from a previous meal; chop them up as fine as possible, add a shred of onion, a clove, a peppercorn, a little piece of a bay leaf, together with a sprig of parsley or celery, and cover the whole with cold water. Allow to soak an hour, and then place the vessel containing the mixture on the stove, and let it simmer gently for several hours, or until you need the stock. Before using it is well to remove the spices, and afterwards the stock may be cleared or unclarified, according to preference.

If it has much fat or oil on it, it is better to let it cool so that the fat can be removed easily; but if one can't afford to wait, with a shallow spoon remove as much of the visible oil as possible, or to suit the taste. If it is desired to remove all the fat, wrap a tiny piece of ice in a bit of clean cloth, and skim the remaining particles off by this means.

If it is desired to clear the soup stock for use as consommé or bouillon, take the white of an egg or a little bit of raw beefsteak chopped fine, stir either

into the stock, and continue stirring until the albumen of the stock gathers in a solid mass resembling cooked liver, when it will be ready to strain. If the stock has never boiled, but has cooked at a simmering temperature, when strained through a cloth after being clarified it will be clear and sparkling, but boiling destroys this sparkling quality.

With a stock as a foundation cream or any sort of vegetable soup can be made with or without milk in addition, and these soups thus made, when served with croutons or crackers, may form the principal dish of a luncheon or evening meal, particularly in cold weather. Stock should be seasoned to taste before serving. Beef stock is used with macaroni or vermicelli in soups, while with rice and barley chicken or mutton stock is better. In thickening soups corn starch makes a clearer soup than flour, and need not be used quite so generously.

Tomato Soup—One quart can or one quart of stewed tomatoes, one carrot, one bay leaf, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt, one pint of stock or water, one onion, a few celery tops or a saltspoonful of celery seed, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one saltspoonful of pepper. Add the stock and all the flavoring to the tomatoes; cover and cook slowly for fifteen minutes. Rub the butter and flour together; stir until again boiling, and press through a sieve. Reheat and serve with croutons.

CURTAINS LEAD TO QUERIES

One of pretty features of a village tea-room.

AUTOMOBILISTS and pedestrians who drop into a certain pretty tea-room perched on a hill just outside an old New England village for a cup of tea and the dainties for which the place is noted always feel the cool, restful air of the place and its quiet cheeriness, but few probably go to the trouble to account for the number of seemingly expensive flower and plant baskets and boxes arranged generously about the room or for the character of the pretty curtains that flutter in the breeze at the windows.

The room is in brown and yellow, and there is a touch of yellow in gleams of copper and brass here and there and in the candle shade panels and usually in the flowers. The table settings are of white undecorated china and glass—the latter in colonial design. The furniture is oak, dark and plain, but lighter and not so massive as the mission type. The walls are covered with brown crash in about the shade of the oak, and around the room there is a shelf on which there are a goodly number of antique pieces of china, brass, pewter and copper, all family relics and not in confusing number.

More than one person has asked what the curtains were made of.

This is what the little woman who is responsible for the enterprise said about them:

Cheese cloth that cost about 10 cents a yard was cut into curtain lengths and hemmed for the rod at the top and the finish at the bottom. Then the cur-

tains were plunged into a washtub filled with cold water, and as soon as they were thoroughly wet they were taken one by one, a round pole was run through the hem at each end and the curtain was hung to dry in an up and down position. But before leaving it the curtain was pushed onto the stick in wrinkles until it was the width of its window and then the wrinkles at top and bottom were made to correspond as nearly as possible.

In the process of drying, with the pole at the bottom dragging downward, the wrinkles became fixed folds and the general texture of the curtain took on a crepe-like look. The curtains were not, of course, wrung when they came from the water.

The baskets are another story. They are the invention of one of the paper houses which has introduced its product into everything but actually wearable clothes and housekeeping dishes and utensils.—New York Sun.

HAS SMART EFFECT

The latest material for tailor suits is shot silk serge in dark blue and green, crimson and black, steel gray and mauve, and other combinations. The effect is extremely smart. Collar and cuffs of velvet, and, of course, the new dreitrois jabot of cambric and lace, very broad at the top and dwindling to nothing ere reaching the waist, complete this chic effect.—Chicago Record-Herald.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY DEGREES CONFERRED ON 240 GRADUATES

(Continued from Page One.)

The graduating class of the college of liberal arts of the university attended the class day exercises yesterday afternoon at the college building, Boylston and Exeter streets.

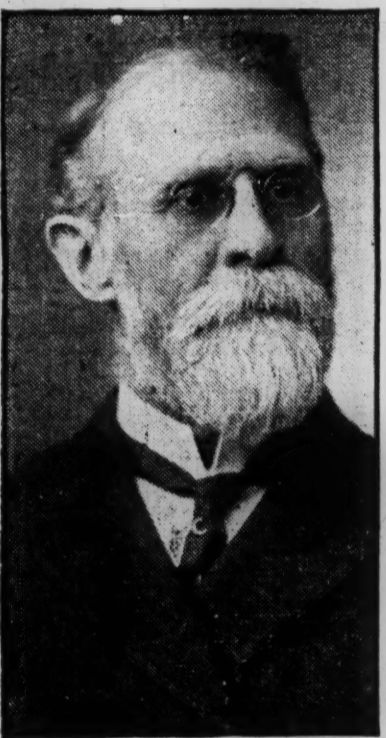
The Alumni Association of Boston



ANTONIO CHAZIO.

University law school held its annual meeting and banquet at the Exchange Club last evening with more than 100 members.

Officers chosen for the year are: President, Fletcher Ramsey of Boston; vice-president, Judge John D. McLaughlin; secretary, Daniel T. O'Connell of Dor-



WILLIAM E. HUNTINGTON.

chester; executive committee, J. Merrill Boyd of Boston, Bert E. Holland and William J. E. Sullivan of Boston.

Graduates of Boston University school of theology gathered at the Boston City Club last evening for the annual banquet and business meeting. It was announced that the trustees plan to raise an endowment fund of \$250,000 for the theological school alone.

The senior class of Boston University law school held its class day exercises yesterday afternoon in Isaac Rich hall, Ashburton place. About 400 were present. President John J. Higgins gave the address of welcome. Frederick D. Nichols gave the address to the undergraduates. Edwin V. Mitchell of Hartford, Conn., delivered the class oration.

The class day committee will have charge of the affair including John W. Corcoran of Brookline, Arthur L. Thomas of Quincy, and Chester G. Clark of Wellesley Hills.

INDORSES BOSTON NORMAL PROJECT

The latest step in the movement to have the state control as well as contribute toward the support of the Boston Normal Art School comes with the action of the Senate committee on ways and means Tuesday in reporting "ought to pass" on the resolve that the state board of education consider the expediency of establishing a state normal school near Boston.

It is not intended to establish another school, but to open up the main question by having the state board of education directed to investigate the matter. Some of the city authorities believe that the state should both support and control the normal art school, and some members of the Legislature, it is understood, take the same view of the matter. At present the state has normal schools at Bridgewater, Hyannis, Fitchburg, North Adams, Lowell, Salem, Westfield and Worcester, the Boston Normal Art School being the only normal school for whose conduct the state is not directly responsible.

DEMOCRATS TO OPEN CAMPAIGN WITH RUSH IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Democrats are planning to launch on June 24 one of the strongest organizations the party has ever had in this state, and John F. McDonald, chairman of the state committee, says that commencing with the meeting to be held at Canobie Lake, Salem, N. H., action will be started which will not abate until the night of election.

County Democratic clubs are being organized in every county in the state and at the Canobie Lake celebration two of the largest, those of Essex and Middlesex counties, will have charge.

Congressman McGillicuddy of Maine has promised he will be present unless business at Washington prevents. Speakers from the West are to talk on national questions and the Democratic members of Congress from Massachusetts are to discuss state affairs. Mayor Fitzgerald will also attend.

HULL OF WRECKED BATTLESHIP MAINE RISING ABOVE WATER

HAVANA, Cuba.—With the water lowered precisely five feet, experts today are making a thorough examination of all sections of the offerdam. On June 13 pumping will be resumed and the water level reduced another five feet. The bottom is expected to be reached in three to four weeks.

LUCIEN S. STORRS TO HEAD TROLLEY NEW HAVEN LINES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—New Haven railroad interests, according to advice just received here from sources of high authority connected with the steam and electric systems controlled by the corporation, contemplate making Lucien S. Storrs of this city the managing head of the trolley lines which are owned wholly or in part by the New Haven company.

Mr. Storrs, who is president of the New England Investment & Security Company and vice-president of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway company, is slated to resign about July 1 from the presidency of the first company, and to be elected vice-president of the Connecticut company, the Rhode Island company and the Vermont company, the companies which control the New Haven trolley holdings in those states, and of which Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, is president.

It is understood that Mr. Storrs will be succeeded by J. T. Harmer, who is now the company's controller, as president of the New England Investment & Security Company, and that Mr. Harmer will have direct control of the New Haven trolley roads in Massachusetts, except the Berkshire road. Mr. Storrs is to be in control of this newly acquired Berkshire property in order to develop it.

REOPENS MERIDIAN BRIDGE DISCUSSION

Fresh discussion of the advisability of placing a 100-foot draw in the proposed Meridian street bridge from East Boston to Chelsea has been started by George H. Harriman, who has written to Mayor Fitzgerald.

Mr. Harriman believes that the ultimate solution is not a high level bridge as proposed but a tunnel between Chelsea and East Boston with accommodations for teams, foot passengers, and railway tracks. In the meantime he proposes that the present draw shall be removed, leaving a gap of 400 feet from the permanent structures on either side and that either a ferry service plying rapidly back and forth or a ferry bridge should be constructed.

EXPECT 36,000 AUTOS IN STATE

Fully 36,000 automobiles will be registered in the next year in Massachusetts, it is estimated by the highway commission, from the minimum figure upon which bids were based for number plates for 1912 as opened on Tuesday. The lowest bidder was the Lafayette Stamping and Enamelling Company at \$9002.27.

The plates that are to be finished include 30,000 pairs of the standard type, 785 sets of 10 each for manufacturers and dealers, 1500 pairs for commercial vehicles, 100 pairs for taxicabs and 900 pairs for non-residents.

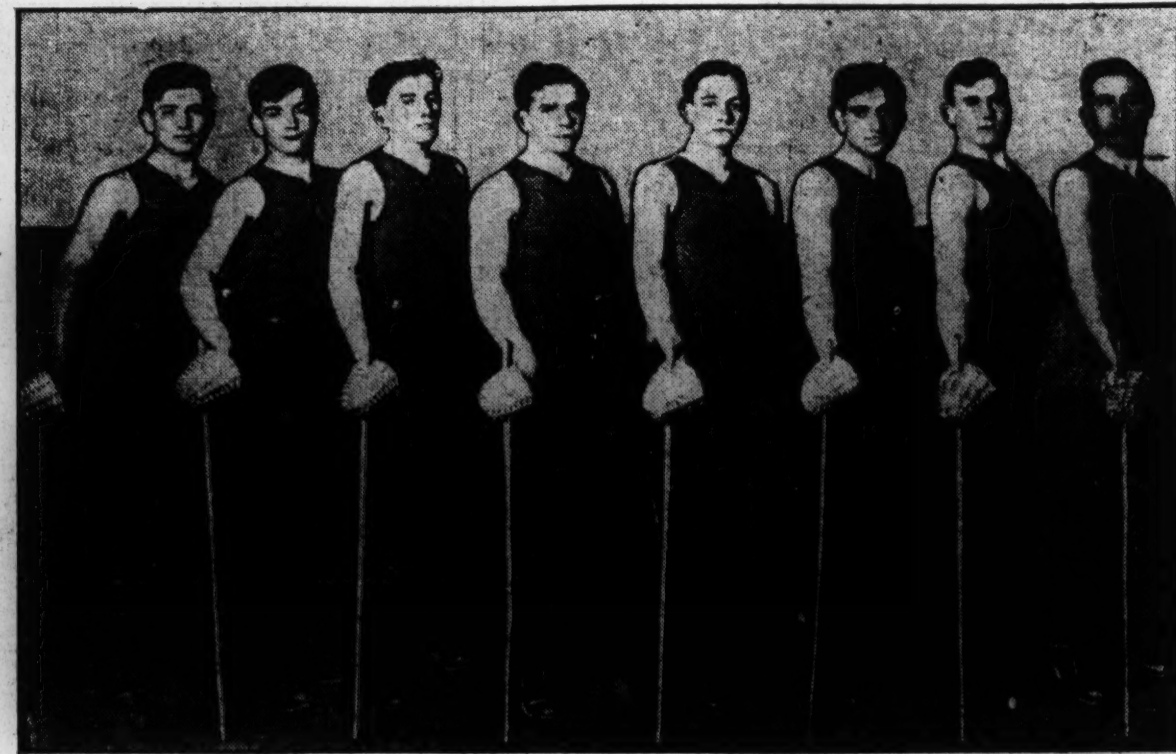
DAY OFF FOR MALDEN FIREMEN

At a meeting of the board of aldermen Tuesday evening William T. Hill introduced an order to give the members of the fire department one day off in six. It was referred to the committee on ordinances.

DECLINES WINTHROP INVITATION

WASHINGTON.—President Taft today received an invitation to witness the coaching parade at Wintthrop, Mass., on the last Saturday in August, which he declined with regrets.

SOMMER ATHLETIC TEAM DANCES FOR BOYS



Young men from city playgrounds of Newark, N. J., give exhibition at last session of federated clubs conference.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Since the pleasure of sleeping out-of-doors has been more generally recognized, everybody who can possibly arrange such accommodations for himself will have no more hot nights in stuffy apartments. It is not always practicable for older persons to have their beds in the open, but what is out of the question for the baby and there is no man or woman worth the naming who will not give up his own comfort any time in order that the moral of humanity that has recently come to make its abode among them shall have the best attainable. An out-of-doors bed for the baby, one that can be taken apart in a moment and packed in a trunk and put up again as quickly, has been placed on the market by Sawyer, dealer in baby furniture novelties, of 430 Askenew avenue, Kansas City, Mo. It weighs but 6½ pounds, so it is easily carried from one place to another, and can even be taken by hand on a train, yet is strong. The bed, or crib, has a hood of cretonne which protects the little occupant from too strong breezes. It can be placed outdoors or in a room with the winds sweeping through, the little occupant there to sweetly enjoy the fresh air for which his elders sometimes sigh in vain.

—000—
In summer the appointments of the dining room are liable to be notably different from what they are in winter. In homes where the service is elaborate in winter it is simplified for the warm weather months. This is particularly true where there is a separate residence. The fine things are all kept for the town house. China and silver are not carried back and forth, but less expensive ware are bought for the summer place and left behind with the caretaker or protected by boarded doors and windows. Colonial glass takes the place of cut glass and china is selected in the less expensive makes. The Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co., of 33 Franklin street have many patterns of china and glassware that are especially suited for this kind of use. They are dainty and artistic, quite as pretty oftentimes as the most costly pieces, although of course representing an altogether different class.

—000—
During the next few weeks the class day and graduation dress will rival in interest that of the bride. The air is full of the busy hum of preparation and often there is so much to do and to enjoy there seems no time to make the pretty white gown. It is therefore with a sense of satisfaction that it is found that dainty dresses, just the thing for these occasions, are carried all ready to put on by L. P. Hollander & Co. They are sheer, they are simple and of moderate price. That they are made in the latest style goes without saying. They have also an "air" about them without which any gown has missed its chief excuse for being.

—000—
Just now this company is holding a sale of summer gowns of all descriptions. Many are of linen materials—fine handkerchief linen, French linens and heavy crash, in white and colors, plain and embroidered. Marquisettes, nets, foulards and veils also are among the number, making the selection of suitable frocks for afternoon and evening weddings and other festivities, indoors or out, an easy matter.

—000—
The latest thing is a sanitary paper towel. Its advantages are obvious. A clean towel every time you want one is a luxury indeed. The individual towel is now so usual as to be a matter of course, but a fresh one for every use is beyond the average person on usual occasions. This paper towel comes in rolls 12 inches wide and is hung on a rack. It can be cut off at any length. When going on journeys the towel can be cut and carried in a handbag. The saving of laundry is an important consideration in this towel. It is manufactured by Stone & Forsyth of 67 Kingston street.

—000—
In bringing out artistic color effects in the home, Kyanize has been found a practical and efficient aid. It is used for furniture, for woodwork and for floors, and coming as it does in the clear or natural and in seven colors offers enough variety to be used throughout the entire house. Woodwork and furniture can be made of the same color and shade if desired, and if it is so wished they can be matched to any chosen drapery, or contrasted to it.

—000—
Kyanize is a superior finish for any of these. It is as beautiful as can be found and will stand the hardest wear. It can be knocked and hammered and banged, but the finish remains intact, and the soft luster is readily restored at any time by wiping the surface with a little water. This means an immense saving of labor and energy, for the waxing and polishing of the average floor or piece of furniture is no small part of the household tasks. Water also gives a clean, fresh odor, in pleasing contrast to the oily mixtures usually employed for polishing floors and other hard woods.

—000—
Furniture that has become old and worn out, so bereft of beauty as to be of no further use in the home as it stands, can be rehabilitated with Kyanize. This can be done by the amateur. It is interesting work, for it is so satisfactory. It has been known to restore to usefulness and beauty furniture that was supposed to be worthless, and thereby often gives back to the home something better than would have been gotten if new had been bought.

—000—
Kyanize is made by the Boston Varnish Company, which has offices in Boston and Chicago, with distributing agencies in all the larger cities. The home office is in Boston and can be reached by addressing it at Everett station.

—000—
Every once in a while something comes up that seems to disprove the wisdom of Solomon when he said there was nothing new under the sun. The latest claimant to such an honor is a salt shaker with a patent top that fills the little perforations of the top when the shaker is not in use. This protects the contents from dust, keeps the salt dry and therefore freely running, and should the shaker be accidentally tipped over the salt is not spilled, musing the cloth. The idea is carried out by means of a hinged spring top fitted with spikes which exactly fit into the perforations. The hinge is lifted with the thumb when the shaker is to be used. When the pressure is removed the spike falls back into place. The shaker is made of crystal with a german silver top. It is sold by F. Vorenberg Co., 13 and 15 Winter street.

—000—
Earl Ovington, who figured prominently in the air meet at Columbus, O., last week, carrying off most of the prizes, has contracted to make a 50-mile cross-country flight during the Metz meet. His intention is to fly from Waltham to Beverly, where he will deliver an invitation to President Taft's family to attend the exhibition. Mr. Ovington flies a 70-horse power Bleriot, which will be on the ground tomorrow. He estimates that he can develop 50 miles an hour.

—000—
CLAIMED CONGRESSMAN AS KIN.
NEW YORK.—Leonard J. Boutell was the name given by a man arraigned today on a charge of having attempted to kill himself. He said he was a son of former Congressman Boutell of Illinois, now minister to Switzerland, but later changed his story and said that he was a "relative of Congressman Boutell." He was remanded for examination.

—000—
ALUMNAE TO RAISE \$50,000.
COLUMBIA, Mo.—A resolution was passed by the Christian College alumnae at its session recently urging that \$50,000 be raised for the endowment of the college. A friend of the institution has agreed to give \$25,000 toward the endowment if the alumnae raise the same amount.

JANE ADDAMS AT LAST SESSION OF BOYS' CONFERENCE

Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, was the chief figure at the final session of the fifth annual conference of the federated boys' clubs at Brookline Tuesday when Thomas Chew of Fall River was re-elected president of the organization.

Frank A. Day of Boston was re-elected treasurer, George N. Putnam of Boston secretary and Arthur B. Leach executive secretary. The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of Providence was elected first vice-president and Jacob A. Riis second vice-president.

The conference was brought to a close Tuesday evening with a rally, at which the boys' club movement from the boys' standpoint was discussed and an organization from Newark, N. J., known as the Sommer athletic dancers, gave an exhibition of athletic dancing.

EVERETT ELECTS TWO COUNCILMEN AT SPECIAL POLL

Everett had a special election yesterday, when two councilmen were elected, one each from wards 2 and 4.

John Bowman won the dual contest in ward 4, while in ward 2, what was expected to be no contest turned out to be a battle of "stickers." Ernest E. Batchelder, the only candidate whose name appeared printed on the ballot, won out by nine votes over Jesse M. Hall, father of the late Councilman Frank W. Hall, to fill whose place the election was held.

JAMES WILSON GUEST OF DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, is the guest of honor on the annual cruise of the Detroit board of commerce—termed the "Reciprocity Cruise," today. The commerce members, together with Secretary Wilson, will champion the reciprocity agreement on board the steamer.

The steamer will reach the Soo locks early Thursday afternoon, and the first stop will be at Hancock Friday morning. Houghton and Marquette will then be visited.

FANNY B. ADAMS LEAVES \$1,200,000

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Fanny B. Adams of Quincy, widow of John Quincy Adams, the descendant of two Presidents, allowed by Judge Flint in the Norfolk probate court today, leaves a \$1,200,000 estate to her sons, Charles F. Adams, second, of Concord and Arthur Adams of Quincy, and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Homans of Boston. The two sons are named as executors and each of them will give a bond of \$1,500,000.

ORNAMENTAL GATE AT TUFTS COLLEGE



Dearborn memorial, gift to their alma mater by the Tufts class of 1900, is expected to be ready class day.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

SALE ON HARRISON AVENUE.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society are the grantors today in the sale of the property at 34 Harrison avenue, near Beach street, in the Chinatown district of the South End, to Elizabeth Ramsdell. The parcel consists of a four-story brick structure, standing on 903 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$18,000. The total assessment is \$21,000.

In the West End of the city proper Abraham J. Davis has just sold to Charles G. Halport the property at 12 Pitts street, near Green street, comprising a three and one half story brick building and 1000 square feet of land, all taxed on \$6300, of which amount \$4800 is on the lot.

Robert H. Ford has acquired the frame house and 2924 square feet of land, being the estate at 305 Norfolk street, Dorchester, running through to the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, near Nelson street. Camella Whittridge is the grantor. The assessors' rating is \$4600, including \$1000 on the land.

Another Dorchester sale involves the frame house and 2990 square feet of land at 64 Erie street, near Elm street, owned by Israel R. Woodside, who sells to Hyman Friedberg, title coming through James B. Fitzgerald. The entire rating is \$4400, with \$900 on the land.

BUYS CHESTNUT HILL LAND.

A lot of land containing about 23,000 square feet, located on Old Orchard road, Chestnut Hill, Brookline, has just been purchased by Robert W. Sayles, through the office of Poole & Bigelow. The property is in the rear of Mr. Sayles' estate on Hammond street. Samuel Woodman gives the title.

WEST ROXBURY SALE.

Moses Williams and Ralph B. Williams, trustees, have conveyed to Marcellus Coggan and Linus C. Coggan of Blue Hill, Maine, a lot of land containing 3751 square feet, situated on Dunster road, junction of Dane street, West Roxbury.

The purchasers intend to erect immediately a handsome cement and stucco dwelling. Joseph Balch, Exchange building, was the broker.

MIDDLEBORO FARM SOLD.

Alfred E. Cox has disposed of his poultry farm on River street, Middleboro, comprising 20 acres of land, a house of seven rooms, surrounded with shade trees, a commodious barn and outbuildings and six poultry houses, accommodating 1200 hens, to Viola S. Stevens of Raynham, who has already taken possession. The Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building, made the sale.

BUILT ON WRONG LOT.

Having innocently built a house on another man's land, Louis Monjeau of New Bedford asked Judge Loring of the supreme court Tuesday for a remedy.

He bought "lot 5" on Dean street, New Bedford, giving a mortgage for \$3000 to Frank M. Sparrow, a lawyer, who approved the title. Monjeau then built a house at a cost of \$5400, only to find that it was on lots 3 and 4, which are owned by Sparrow.

Monjeau then sued Sparrow, seeking a conveyance of lots 3 and 4 or the value of his house.

Before the hearing was finished the parties entered into negotiations with a view to a settlement, and the case was postponed to June 17.

NEW SITE FOR LAWRENCE PAPER.

An important real estate deal was put through at Lawrence Tuesday, when Hildreth & Rogers, publishers, acquired the Thornton property on Essex street, where they plan to operate their newspaper. The price paid was \$80,000.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were

NEW MEMORIAL GATE FOR TUFTS

Construction work is nearly completed on the memorial gate at the main entrance to Tufts College yard, erected in honor of Prof. Hemen A. Dearborn by the class of 1900, and it is expected that by class day, June 16, this ornamental structure will be ready for service.

Dr. Elmer W. Barron of Malden is chairman of the committee in charge of the work and the plans were prepared by the firm of Loring & Phipps of Boston.

posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Warren st., 96, ward 17; E. F. Damon, Eugene Schwender, brick store.
Victoria st., 2, ward 20; Jas. A. Culley, A. J. Carpenter, Jr., wood dwelling.
Overlook st., 3, ward 23; Eugene E. Treffy, wood dwelling.
Crest st., 62, ward 23; Charles H. Holstford, Eugene Schwender, wood dwelling.
Arthur st., 37, ward 23; A. Nilson, S. J. Rantia, wood dwelling.
Danbaron st., 1, ward 23; Chas. F. Tabler, wood dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON CITY PROPER.

Abraham Davis to Charles G. Halport, Pitts st., q. 81.
Lillian N. Nutting to Louis A. Howard, Montfort st., q. 81.
William Marjorie to Jake Goldfarb, Blossom st., q. 81.
Helen L. Hurd to Charlotte A. Baker, Stanford st., r. 81.
Harvard College to Charlotte A. Baker, Stanford st., r. 81.
Helen B. Hurd to Charlotte A. Baker, Stanford st., r. 81.
Washington and Tremont sts., r. 81.
Harvard College to Charlotte A. Baker, Stanford st., r. 81.
Eugene C. Upton, gdn., to Charlotte A. Baker, Stanford st., r. 81.
Harvard College to Farnsworth K. Baker, Stanford st., r. 81.
Hudley and Roxbury sts. and Guild Row, Rox., 11 Merrimac st., q. 81.
Edward F. Baker to Farnsworth K. Baker, Stanford st., r. 81.
Hudley and Roxbury sts. and Guild Row, Rox., 11 Merrimac st., q. 81.
Edward F. Baker to Harvard College, Pleasant st., 4 lots, 11 Shirley st., Rox., Washington, Melrose and Church sts., q. 81.
Helen B. Hurd to Harvard College, Pleasant st., 4 lots, 11 Shirley st., Rox., Washington, Melrose and Church sts., q. 81.
Eugene C. Upton, gdn., to Harvard College, Pleasant st., 4 lots, 11 Shirley st., Rox., Washington, Melrose and Church sts., q. 81.
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., tr., to Farnsworth K. Baker, Stanford st., r. 81.
Harvard College to Frank H. Hurd and wife, Kneeland, Washington and West Canton sts., q. 81.
Eugene C. Upton, gdn., to Frank H. Hurd and wife, Kneeland, Washington and West Canton sts., q. 81.
Edward F. Baker to Frank H. Hurd, Kneeland st., 2 pces., Washington and West Canton sts., q. 81.
American Baptist Home Mission Society to Elizabeth Ramsdell, Harrison ave., q. 81.
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society to Elizabeth Ramsdell, Harrison ave., q. 81.
Helene Schuller to Josephine E. Foster, psg., to Boylston place, q. 800.
Josephine E. Foster to Charles F. W. Schuller, psg., to Boylston place, q. 800.
Henry Schuller to Charles F. W. Schuller, psg., to Boylston place, q. 800.
Frederick L. Schuller to Charles F. W. Schuller, psg., to Boylston place, q. 800.

ROXBURY.

Henry Weasling to Josephine G. Weasling, Hawthorne st., 2 lots Hawthorne st., q. 81.
Josephine G. Weasling to Victoria Weasling, Hawthorne st., 2 lots Hawthorne st., q. 81.
Frank L. Wolman to Simon K. Greene, Mt. Pleasant ave., 2 lots, q. 81.
David E. Crowder to Dorothy F. Caldwell, Columbus ave., q. 81.
Edmund K. Baker to Traders Nat'l Bk. of Lowell, Sarsfield & Hammett sts., q. 81.
Ida M. Trask to Emma F. Taylor, et al., Washington st.-Washington st., d. 8100.
Ida M. Trask to Emma F. Taylor, et al., Stanwood st., d. 8177.
Robert T. Frank et al. to Emma F. Taylor, et al., Stanwood st., d. 8177.
Charles S. Burke et al. to Carl L. Wilson, Sarsfield & Hammett sts., q. 81.
Charles S. Burke et al. to Carl L. Wilson, Sarsfield & Hammett sts., q. 81.
Charles S. Burke et al. to Carl L. Wilson, Sarsfield & Hammett sts., q. 81.

DORCHESTER.

Frank L. Wolman to Nathan Blume, Willowwood st. and Ballou ave., q. 81.
Frederick J. Rockwell to Raphael Rohrer, Washington st., q. 81.
Associated Trust to Sarah A. Jones, Southern ave., 2 lots; Southern ave. and Bernard st., q. 81.
Camella A. Whittridge to Robert H. Ford, Norfolk st. and N. E. R. R., q. 81.
James A. Boyer et al. to James McGonagle, Draper st., w. 81.
Joseph Green to Simon K. Greene, Leroy and Dilsen sts., q. 81.
Eldridge G. Davis to William P. Morse, Boston st., q. 81.
Charlotte A. Baker to William P. Morse, Boston st., q. 81.
Lillian C. Dunster to Mary A. Delany, Bullard st., w. 81.
Israel R. Woodside to James B. Fitzgerald, Erie st., w. 81.
Joseph J. Rogers to Nettie Lawson, Middleton and Wildwood sts., Roswell st., q. 81.
Richard F. Andrews to Celia Levansky et al., Fabian st., 3 lots, q. 81.
William W. Babcock, mgtg., to William W. Babcock, Washington st., q. 81.
Goldie Swartz to Alexander Shapiro, Intervale and Massena sts., q. 81.

WEST ROXBURY.

Olivia C. French to Edward H. Noyes, Parley vale, w. 81.
Moses Williams et al. to Marcellus Coggan et al., Dunster rd. and Dane st., q. 81.
John A. Harvey to Frank N. Prentiss, Center and Lorette sts., q. 81.
John N. Ludenack et al. to Betty Erickson, Huntington ave., d. 81.
Charles E. Whitte to Betty Erickson, Huntington ave., d. 81.
Ada Duff to Evelyn R. Wilburger, Roxbury st., w. 81.
Catherine Cuddihy to Michael J. Cuddihy, Brown and Merrill aves. and Seymour st., w. 81.
Charles H. Hardwick et al., mgtg., to Walter T. Parsons, Marston st., 2 lots, d. 81200.
Walter T. Parsons to Charles T. Hardwick, Marston st., 2 lots, d. 81200.

BRIGHTON.

Grace G. Whitaker to Ellen R. Hurley, Mapleton st., q. 81.
Robert F. Denvir to Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Association, Salem st., q. 81.
Mary Roach to Mary E. Desmond, Oak st., q. 81.
Ralph Sevier to Jennie Shpak, Poplar st., r. 81.
Mary J. Clark to Abraham Maltzman et al., Chester ave., w. 81.
Florence A. Olden et al. to Philip Rosenfield, Chestnut st., q. 81.
Perceval S. Row, et al., to Philip Rosenfield, Chestnut st., d. 81.
Helen L. Kenny to Philip Rosenfield, Chestnut st., q. 81.
Joseph L. Klein to Philip Rosenfield, Chestnut st., q. 81.
John A. Loud et al. to Philip Rosenfield, Chestnut st., q. 81.

WINTHROP.

Abraham Wingersky to town of Wintthrop, Washington st., another p. q. 81.
Federal Trust Co. to Abraham Wingersky, Washington st., ave. and Park entrance, 2 lots, another p. q. 81.
Abraham Wingersky to town of Wintthrop, near Washington ave., q. 81.
Town of Wintthrop to Abraham Wingersky, Washington ave., rel. 81.
Alvah S. Cohurn, aka, to Abraham Wingersky, Washington ave., rel. 81.
Alvah S. Cohurn et al. to town of Wintthrop, rel. 81.

REVERE.

Mabel F. Gerrish to Joseph T. Merin, Beach road, 4 lots, q. 8250.
Amos M. Leonard to Mary Burns, Bay road, w. 81.
Joseph Klein to Marcellus Mektelburg, Atlantic ave., q. 81.

VISCOUNT CHELSEA IS MARRIED.

LONDON.—Viscount Chelsea, who recently came into the earldom of Cado-gan and an income of \$500,000 a year, was married today to Miss Marie Coxon.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

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BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requires demands by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

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ACTIVE SHOEHING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL, 383 Boylston st., Boston.

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Fire Place Goods, Gas Fixtures, radiators, lacquered, Fire Fixtures, BOSTON BRASS ANDIRON CO., 108 Utica st.

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. 3690.

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JOHN H. TEARLE, 305 Berkeley bldg., Boston. Paintings, illuminated mottoes, book covers, Letter Heads, Quotations, Holders, 25c. Double set of Markers and Quarters. Holders 60c. Catalogue on request.

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REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

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ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS. CARLSON'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; artists plaited.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED FLOWERS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

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G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., at State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, for household and janitors' use.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

AT PROSPERITY STATION.
Let's of joy is goin' to be
Comin' to the nation;
Train that brings Prosperity
Right at the station!
(Fellers, don't you all be late
When the train rolls through yer state!)

That man Trouble's on the go—
Skeefin' 'cross creation;
That's Prosperity, you know,
Blowin' at the station.
(Just be sure you're never late
When the train rolls through yer state!)

SURE WAY.
Prospective Tenant—I always pay as I go.
Cautious Landlord—Not with me; you will pay as you move in.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

OBLIGING JANITOR.
"Have you a spare room in your flat?"
"No; but I stand in with the janitor, and when I have a guest overnight he lets me use the telephone booth."—Popular Mechanics.

IN 1950.
"Do you remember the old swimming hole where we learned to swim?"
"Yes, and also the old flying hole, where we learned to fly."—Washington Herald.

CITY'S GREAT NEED.
"Well, what do you think of our city?"
"It is very lively."
"Lively? Yes, we all know that, but how do you like it?"
"I can't say that I am favorably impressed by it."
"What's the matter?"
"It seems to be in need of a back yard beautiful movement."—Chicago Record-Herald.

CAREFUL BUTCHER.
The Marketer—Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it?
The Butcher—No, ma'am; I weighed it first.—Toledo Blade.

EVERY LANE HAS A TURN.
Took 'em a long time, but the greasers finally got the skids under Diaz.—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

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FLORIST

A. COPLIN, 607 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop, Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. 1937-5.

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HIGH-GRADE LINE OF FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND BUNS. BONS, BOVA, 16 Huntington av., Boston.

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MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. OX. 4469 M. 2 Park sq., room 7-58.

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JEWELERS

D. A. LINDGREN, Expert Watchmaker. High-grade adjusting. Repairing. 25 Devonshire st., Boston.

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WEAR THE TREMONT WAIST—Costs no more than ordinary waists. Sold only by THE GLEN SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., 121 Tremont st., Boston.

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FRAMED and unframed mirrors of every description. Old mirrors restored. BOSTON MIRROR CO., Mfrs., 80 Sudbury st.

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SCORES, LIBRETTOS and piano selections for all operas may be had at HOMEYER'S MUSIC SHOP, 323 Boylston st., Boston.

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CARL FISCHER'S, 380 Boylston st.—Piano, Violin and Cello Sample Parts. Special catalogues free to any address.

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RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

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BATES-MITCHELL PIANO CO., 377 Boylston st., Scherer, McPhail, Briggs and other reliable piano. Pianos to rent.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE, hear the KRAKauer. Pianos for rent. GEO. LINCOLN PARKER, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

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PIANOS FOR THE SUMMER. AUTO. PIANO, the best interior player. CHAS. S. NORRIS, 181 Tremont st.

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WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

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OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11.30 to 2.30 upstairs.

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MONITOR FILE, the size Home Forum Page. Holds 500 sheets, WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston.

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THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS, superior Shoes and Hosiery for men, women and children. Mail orders given careful attention; send for catalogue. 47 Temple pl., Boston.

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BENJAMIN A. WARD, Room 213, Tremont Bldg., MAKER OF FINE

CONGRESS INVESTIGATORS INTO STEEL COMBINE



Left to right the representatives are as follows: H. Olin Young, Michigan; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; A. O. Stanley, Kentucky, chairman; Jack Beall, Texas; M. W. Littleton, New York; and D. J. McGillicuddy of Maine. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has been added to the committee since the picture was taken.

'FORCED TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON ON US,' ASSERTS JUDGE GARY

(Continued from Page One.)

These facts at a time when the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the steel corporation could hardly have been called consummated. I regret that 'reasons of state' then existed which prevented the giving of this information to the people of the United States.

"I am delighted to know that, whatever those 'reasons of state' were, they no longer exist, and Congress will at last be furnished with the information which has so long been refused."

MISSIONARY SHIP FOR LABRADOR

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's missionary schooner, the Lorna Doone, was awaiting a favorable wind late this afternoon, having taken out her clearance papers three days ago with the intention of sailing for St. Anthony, N. S. It was thought unlikely that she would leave port today.

SAYS REBELS ARE NOT SOCIALISTS

WASHINGTON—In his official capacity as one of the international secretaries of the Socialist party, Representative Berger of Wisconsin today repudiated the designation of revolutionists in Lower California as "Socialists."

PLASS EVIDENCE NEARLY ALL IN

It is expected that the government will finish piling in its evidence today against the Rev. Norman Plass of the Redeemable Investment Company, on a charge of use of the mails with intent to defraud.

Charles E. Claranhan, a postoffice inspector, testified to raiding the premises of the company for evidence.

BULL WILL CASE IS RESUMED. ALFRED, Me.—The fourth week of the hearing on the contested will of Mrs. Ole Bull was begun in the probate court for York county today, with Joseph G. Thorp, the executor and brother of Mrs. Bull still on the stand.

ORIENTAL RUG BARGAINS

Are our specialty. Lower prices for good rugs than any other house quotes. Every rug marked in plain figures. Rugs sent on approval. Charge accounts solicited.

Walter M. Hatch & Co.
43 and 45 Summer Street

WHITE HOUSE OUT WITH A DENIAL OF A ROOSEVELT PACT

(Continued from Page One.)

this city but no word of any kind has come from him on that question and the White House knows no more about Mr. Roosevelt's future political moves than the rest of the country.

BUILDING IS ASSURED AT HARVARD FOR THE GERMANIC MUSEUM

(Continued from Page One.)

to add to the museum. Hugo Lederer, the sculptor of the colossal statue of Bismarck at Hamburg, has given the cast of his monumental "Fighting Man" at the University of Breslau; the prince regent of Bavaria has presented a cast of the equestrian statue of Konrad III. at Bamberg; cathedral the Swiss National Museum has given the cast of "St. George on Horseback" from the cathedral at Basel; and Henry W. Putnam of Boston has donated 20 color reproductions of the masterpieces of Jan Van Eyck, Rogier, Vanderweyden and other Flemish artists.

MR. MELLENGOES TO MAINE MEETING

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven-Boston & Maine system, went from Boston to Portland today to attend a meeting of the directors of the Maine Central railroad.

With Mr. Mellen were Samuel Hemenway, a director of the Boston & Maine railroad, and B. Campbell, vice-president of the New Haven road. Following the directors' meeting in Portland Mr. Mellen's party, with Morris McDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central, and the board of directors of that road left for an inspection trip over the lines of the Maine Central. Mr. Mellen will return to Boston Friday.

PROFESSOR ELIOT JULY 4 ORATOR

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, has accepted an invitation from Mayor Fitzgerald to give the July 4 oration this year.

The custom of delivering an annual civic oration was inaugurated March 5, 1783, the anniversary of the Boston massacre, and James Lovell was the first orator. Later the occasion was changed to July 4, and John Warren was the first July orator.

Master Daly, son of Representative George T. Daly, has been selected by the mayor to read the Declaration of Independence on July 4.

MAYOR TO URGE UNIFORM SEATS

Mayor Fitzgerald will urge that a uniform design of seats be secured for the parks and public grounds when the new ones are purchased with the appropriation already made. He has consulted with D. Henry Sullivan of the public grounds department and hopes that a design can be agreed upon to replace those now in use as new ones are needed.

For Your Name's Sake
USE OUR
SUPERIOR FLOORING

KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT.
George W. Gale Lumber Co.
410 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Everything from Hills to Shingles.

NEW HAVEN TROLLEY SYSTEMS TO HAVE A NEW MANAGING HEAD

(Continued from Page One.)

which occurred early today at Fairfield, Conn. Train No. 30 on the Boston, Providence and New York line which was due at the South station at 5:15 a. m. will not reach this city before 1 p. m. This train carries the bulk of the New York city business and southern mail.

Newspaper train No. 34 on the same line was due at 7:20 a. m., but has been delayed and will not arrive before 1 o'clock. Train No. 70 which carries the bulk of the business mail from Connecticut and western Massachusetts, was due at 6:30 a. m., but will not arrive till after 1 o'clock.

EARTHQUAKE FAILS AT MEXICO CITY TO STOP MADERO FETE

(Continued from Page One.)

6:27:08. At 8:45 the heavy 100 kilometer pendulum of the seismograph was oscillating so violently that the observers in charge were unable to determine the exact distance of the oscillations. Several days computation will be necessary to calculate accurately the degree of displacement. Prof. J. B. Woodworth, the observer in charge, said. He made a rough estimation of the distance of the center of disturbance and obtained the result of 2300 to 2700 miles from Cambridge.

RESUME LAWRENCE HEARING ON TAX

LAWRENCE, Mass.—An adjourned hearing in the case of the Essex Company vs. the city of Lawrence, for an abatement of \$545,000 in taxes paid under protest on certain holdings of the company here, including the dam across the Merrimack river and the north and south canal, has been reopened before Special Commissioner Jackson, appointed by the superior court. William D. Trefry, state tax commissioner, testified yesterday because he did not believe that the property assessed was taxable as it was constructed and used for navigation.

HEARING ON NEW TRAFFIC RULES

The Massachusetts highway commission will hold a hearing at 2:45 p. m. today in room 400, Ford building, on the new traffic regulations adopted by the Boston park commission changing the direction of travel from the left to the right side of Commonwealth avenue between the Erickson statue and Arlington street.

Representatives of automobile associations, business men and residents of that section will appear in favor of the new regulations, it is said.

BOSTONIANS GREET 'FRIARS.'

Members of the Governor's staff and representatives of the Boston city government were at the South station at 11 o'clock today to greet the Friars, an organization of leading theatrical men and song writers who will give a vaudeville and minstrel entertainment at the Boston theater this afternoon and evening for the benefit of their New York club house.

GOV. FOSS DEFIES PARTY AND SIGNS CAMBRIDGE CHARTER

Governor Foss signed today the bill providing for a new city charter with a commission form of government for Cambridge, despite the protests of Democratic leaders of Cambridge made at a public hearing yesterday.

The measure was also opposed by Representatives Lomasney, Reidy, Conway and other Democratic legislators from Boston, but it had the indorsement of the leading Republican politicians of Cambridge and Boston.

Each of the five supervisors is to be elected at large and shall serve for three years. The mayor is to receive \$5000 a year and the other supervisors \$4000 each.

Provision is also made for a school committee of five members to be elected by districts. The bill becomes effective upon acceptance by a majority of the voters of the city.

Another Veto Rumor

Reports were current at the State House today that Governor Foss might veto the bill providing for a retirement system for state employees. The time for signing the bill expires today.

The bill provides for retiring any of the employees of the commonwealth at a rate of not more than one half of the mean average wages or salary received by the employee in the 10 years next preceding his retirement.

Any employee who has completed a period of 35 years of continuous service may be retired. Provision is also made for the establishment of a pension fund to which the employees and the commonwealth are to contribute jointly. The employee is to pay not less than 1 nor more than 5 per cent of the annual amount of his wages.

The state is to appropriate the difference necessary to provide for the pension. A board of retirement is to have charge of the pension system. The three members of this board will serve without pay.

Gov. Foss Signs Bills

Governor Foss today signed these acts and resolves: To appropriate \$3000 for the Mt. Vernon street archway repairs of pavement. The Tewksbury water bill.

The South Worcester junction passenger station bill.

Bill for the retirement of justices of the supreme judicial court.

July Sitting Seems Sure

That the Legislature will sit into July now seems certain, the committee on rules having reported today ought to pass on the order to extend to June 14 the time in which committees may report on matters pending before them.

Many important bills are still in committee, and several weeks will be required for the Legislature to take action on them after they have been reported.

Last year the Legislature prorogued June 15 and the year before June 19.

Favorable reports were made today by the Senate committee on ways and means on the bill to appropriate \$75,000.

Governor Appoints

The following appointments were made today by Governor Foss: J. H. C. Gallagher, Chippewa, medical examiner in the fifth Hampden district; William H. Murphy, Marlboro, clerk of the Marlboro police court; Dr. H. E. Doonan of South Hadley, associate medical examiner, third Hampshire district.

FIRE IN OHIO TOWN BURNS 22 HOUSES

LOWELLVILLE, O.—Many persons were turned out of their homes by a fire which today destroyed 22 houses.

CONFIRM JUDGE SCHOFIELD.

WASHINGTON—Under suspension of the rules the Senate in executive session Tuesday confirmed the nomination of Judge William Schofield of Massachusetts as judge of the first federal circuit. The nomination of William Henry Lewis of Boston as assistant attorney-general was allowed to lie over until the next executive session.

GEORGE DIAL IS HELD.

George Dial, who also is known as Joe Hann and Joe Gahon, and who lives at 68 Beach street, was arraigned before Judge Burke in the municipal court today on a charge of breaking and entering the room of Max Kalish, 6 Seneca street, South End, last evening. He was held in \$5000 for the grand jury.

FALLS UNDER TUNNEL TRAIN.

Just as a north-bound train was entering the Essex street tunnel station this morning, William Taite, 2610 Broadway, New York, fell from the platform and was carried under the train for some distance, sustaining injuries.

FOR WOMEN FOLK

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"Pure and Good," that's our motto. This trade-mark on Chocolates assures quality.

Wise people change and try everything at least once. That is why our business is increasing.

Have You Tried "B" Rose?

"Paragon of Purity."

We change the assortment of "B" Rose Chocolates every week. Send for Sample Box, 15c, or ask your confectioner, or write to:

Woodward's Drug Store, 120 Tremont St. Huggan Drug Co., 128 Mass. Ave. Hayman's Drug Co., Coolidge Cor. A. C. Morey, Chestnut Hill, Brookline. C. W. Freeman, Broadway and Washington Ave., Chelsea.

JOHN W. CROOKS CHOCOLATE CO.
80 North Street, Boston

CAPTAIN CODY IN AIR MACHINE SWOOPS TO LAND NEAR THE KING

ALDERSHOT, Eng.—Capt. F. S. Cody, during an exhibition aeroplane flight Tuesday evening in the presence of the King, started the spectators by swooping down at terrific speed close to the ground and passing his majesty within 25 feet.

JOHANNESBURG, Ger.—Herr Hirth, the German aviator who recently won the upper Rhine reliability flight, made a world's record for height with passenger Tuesday, ascending to an altitude of 5182 feet. Schendel, in the competition for beginners of German nationality, made a new height record for Germany of 6594 feet.

GENOA—LePrince, the French aviator, who was flying over the course of the Paris-Rome-Turin race, wrecked his machine here as he started for Rome.

LONDON—Hubert Latham, while giving an exhibition on the Brooklands grounds, dropped from his aeroplane when it capsized, alighting on the roof of a shed uninjured.

NICE, France—Naval vessels searching for Lieutenant Bagieu of the French army, who started Monday on an aeroplane flight across the sea to Corsica, report no trace of the missing aviator. A fisherman says he saw an aeroplane several miles out at sea apparently unmanned.

HOUSE TO DISCUSS ORDER BACKING UP TAFT RECIPROCITY

The House this afternoon will consider an order offered by Representative Wells of Haverhill, putting the House on record as favoring President Taft's proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada. The order reads as follows:

"That the reciprocity treaty with Canada negotiated by President Taft and now pending in Congress is, in its present form, of vital benefit to this commonwealth and the political and commercial relations of our country and Canada."

"That amendments to that treaty should be regarded as hostile to its ratification."

"That the clerk of the House be instructed to transmit a copy of this order to each of the senators from Massachusetts in Congress."

BLAZING LINER LIKE THE OXONIAN

FLUSHING, Holland—Lloyd's agent at Waarden reports that a big ocean liner answering the description of the Oxonian of the Leyland line, en route from New Orleans to Antwerp, is afire off that port. Tugs have been sent to her assistance. If the steamer is the Oxonian she carries no passengers. Most of her cargo is cotton.

Under command of Captain Baker, the Oxonian reached London, May 23, and proceeded to Antwerp. She is a steel, single screw, steamship registered under the English flag, and is 459 feet long.

About five years ago the vessel left the Boston service, after having been for many years assigned to that port.

HEARING OF PLEAS ON COMPENSATION

The legislative committee on judiciary at the State House this morning continued its consideration of three bills reported by the special commission for the compensation of workmen for accidents sustained in the course of their employment.

As was the case at Tuesday's hearing, the sentiment expressed today was strongly in favor of the Saunders-Parks bill.

Another hearing will be given Thursday.

CONNECTICUT WOMEN LOSE.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The House defeated the municipal woman suffrage bill by a vote of 168 to 49 this afternoon.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

C. W. FOSTER CO.
Market House
Hotel, Restaurant and Family Supplies.
Meats, Fish, Delicacies, Fruit, Etc.
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Delicious Ice Cream
made in the
Perfect Glass Freezer
absolutely without crank, gear or dasher.

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CIRCULARS.

The Housekeeper's Joy
KANTKLOG
SALT SHAKER
The only shaker that will not clog in damp weather. The patent lid keeps the salt dry and easy flowing under all conditions. It saves the clothes and the salt. The Kant-Klog Shaker for both salt and pepper is made of fine crystal with a solid German silver top.

A Great Seller. Agents wanted everywhere. By mail \$2.00 each. CONTROLLED BY

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The House of a "1000" Novelties
15 WINTER ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Illustrated Catalog sent free.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Every Woman Should Have the Useful

Vandy-Handy Clothes Pin Bag

The picture shows how it works. Drop the pins in at the top—take 'em out at the side. Push the bag along the line for the next piece. It saves the clothes pins, saves back work and saves the clothes. Best thing of the kind ever made. Fine for apartment dwellers, too—hang it on a hook in the window.

FOR We send a neat, white canvas bag, 13x15in. Strong, rust-proof galvanized frame. 15c

FOR We send a beautiful striped drilling bag, 13x15in. Strong, rust-proof, galvanized iron frame. Every woman will be proud of it. 25c

The VANDY-HANDY isn't on sale at many stores and it's too good to wait for. Send your money and we'll send the bag postpaid—the neighbors will want one, too. Money back if dissatisfied. Address:

VANDY-HANDY MFG. CO., SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

CLEANSE YOUR GLOVES BY MAIL

No matter where you live, you can get your gloves cleaned as promptly as if you lived next door to our works. Wrap your soiled gloves in a package or envelope, enclose 15c in stamps or coin for each pair and drop in the mail. Within 12 hours from the time they reach us, your gloves will be on the way back to you. We'll pay the return postage. "The Best Glove Cleansing in New England." High grade cleansing of Garments, Lace, Feather, etc. Send for Price List. Address: C. J. FOWLES CO., Mail Order Dept. M., Allston, Mass.

THE "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair, at all ages or 25c sent by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

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LADIES—LEARN THE NEW ERA SYSTEM of dress cutting; simple; practical; up-to-date; blocks cut from same system are perfect. MRS. L. D. BERTHESSER, 1100 Republic bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES' HATS made and trimmed; your materials used if desired; hats for sale, 5c upward. "CHRISTIAN," 165 Tremont st., opp. Boylston st. subway. Tel. Oxford 2158-M.

DRESSMAKER—ENGLAND

VISITORS to London, England—Good French Dressmaking at reasonable charges. **MADAME PATEAU**, 150 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

FOOD PRODUCTS

LADY desires limited amount of orders for strictly pure home-made jellies, preserves, fruit conserves, etc.; quality guaranteed. Send for particulars or call and see the display. Don't hesitate. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 46 Chauncy st., Boston, Mass. Agents wanted.

CITY AUDITOR REPORTS.

According to the monthly report of City Auditor Mitchell just issued for May the gross city and county funded debt on May 31 was \$114,146,909, and the net funded debt \$72,555,002.43. The gross city debt is \$89,887,956 and the net city debt \$54,432,451.23.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD deliciously use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS: vanilla, lemon, etc.; 13 highest awards and medals.

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Hoffman Gas Water Heaters

Now is the Time to Buy

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Electric Toaster
a Household Necessity

There are no more electric heating and cooking devices, such as RADIATORS, HEATING PADS, FLAT-IRONERS, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
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MARVIN Metal Polish

THE WORLD'S BEST

Send 25c for Trial Can. Good for Brass, Nickel, Gold and Silver.

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With Self Closing Push Button Valve

The Best Sanitary Drinking Fountain for Public Buildings, Parks, Playgrounds, etc.

Manufactured by **The M. D. JONES COMPANY**
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Send for Circular.

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We make special designs for each room, to harmonize with decoration, for churches, residences, etc.

Metal Arts & Crafts Co.
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WATER SUPPLY

and Electric Lighting Plants for COUNTRY HOUSES

No elevated tank to freeze or leak located in cellar. 80 pounds pressure. Furnished with Hand, Gas, or Electric Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Electric Lighting Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue 37.

LUNT-MOSS CO., 43 So. Market St., Boston. New York Office, 37 Warren St.

HOTPOINT

ELECTRIC IRONS annihilate the discomforts of ironing in summer and make ironing day seem like a holiday. Try it. You'll find it will appreciate it. We are exclusive selling agents. Also for SUWA SECTION CLEANERS and residence FAN MOTORS. Each of the above is strictly up-to-date and the best for its purpose on the market, and either of all will save the price in one warm week in June.

STUART-HOWLAND CO.
Winthrop Sq. & Otis St., near Summer St. Tel. 6840 Main BOSTON

IMPORTED \$1.00 rug, 36x72

The greatest summer seller ever put on the market—Send for particulars or call and see the display. Don't hesitate. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 46 Chauncy st., Boston, Mass. Agents wanted.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

Fisher Hill Brookline

Seclusion, accessibility, kind of neighbors and houses in this HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

They are 1 to 8 minutes from the Beaconfield Station, which is 6 minutes from the B. & A. Back Bay station and 5 minutes from the Beacon Street electric at Deane Road. Terms of payment to suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. The present opportunity is one which will be hard to equal in the future. J. D. HARDY, 10 High Street, Boston.

For Sale Reading, Mass.

Modern House
In nice neighborhood, convenient to everything.
\$2450
\$200 down, balance \$25 a month.
Apply
J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

FOR SALE—NEAR KINGSLEY PARK, CAMBRIDGE—These new two-apartment houses are of a type never before built in Cambridge. Several have already been sold to parties who have looked for years for such a home and investment. The site is very beautiful. Near Fresh Pond Park, 3 and 4 room suites; reception halls; bathrooms with porcelain tubs, tiled walls and nickel fittings; hardwood floors. Prices are \$5500 and \$6700. Cash \$1000. Shown any time. Cannot be equaled anywhere. Further particulars of T. H. RAYMOND, Agent, Central St., Cambridge. Tel. Cambridge 678.

FOR SALE—Estate in Framingham, Mass.; 14 acres first-class land, house of 9 large rooms and bath, wide hall, through center of house; hot water heat, open plumbing, electric light, large lawn with an abundance of shade trees, fruit of all kinds; stable, carriage house, henhouses, etc.; convenient to steam and electric cars; 20 miles from Boston; possession given at once. Call on or address H. C. FREDERICK, Eastern Ave., Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE—NEW ENGLAND—Would like good farm which is, or with little expense, can be made commercially profitable. Must be suitable for apple cultivation. Send full particulars to A. S. Monitor Office.

FARM WANTED
NEW ENGLAND—Would like good farm which is, or with little expense, can be made commercially profitable. Must be suitable for apple cultivation. Send full particulars to A. S. Monitor Office.

WINTHROP
FOR SALE—Houses of from 6 to 12 rooms; prices \$2400 to \$20,000.
TO RENT—Furnished houses for the summer; rent \$200 to \$500.
LAND—For sale; building lots 2700 to 25,000 square feet; 10 cents to \$1.00 per foot.
FLOYD & TUCKER
24 School Street, Boston.

ROXBURY
7 Wabon St.—To let, 10-room house, open plumbing, hardwood floors, neighborhood first-class. Key next door, No. 9.

FARMS
Circular free—on postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. LELAND, 31 Milk St., Boston.

OFFICERS OF THE LASSELL CLASS OF 1911

MISS GLADYS LAWTON, President.
MISS MAY M. MARTINCOURT, Secretary.

LASSELL STUDENTS
LEAVE FOR HOMES

Students of Lassel Seminary, including the members of the graduating class of which Gladys Lawton was president and May M. Martincourt secretary, are leaving today for their homes in various parts of the country after having participated in the commencement exercises Tuesday.

Seniors dressed in their caps and gowns marched to the Auburndale Congregational church yesterday to the fifty-seventh annual commencement, the address of which was delivered by John D. Long, former Governor, his subject being "The Educated Woman." Twenty-six graduates from 17 states were presented with diplomas by Dr. C. M. Winslow, the principal.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Plans are completed for the annual commencement exercises at Howard Seminary, to open next Sunday, when a baccalaureate sermon will be given by the Rev. Dr. James DeNormandie of Roxbury.

There will be a reunion Monday of the class of 1886, to be followed by a luncheon, and in the evening the students will present "Midsummer Night's Dream" on the lawn in front of the seminary buildings.

The annual class day exercises will be held June 13 and at 7:45 p. m. the annual concert by the students will be given in Howard Seminary hall. Commencement exercises will be held June 14 and the address will be given by Rev. Henry R. Rose, D. D., of New York.

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REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE CHARMING ESTATE

OVERLOOKING
Chestnut Hill Reservoir
LARGE BRICK MANSION HOUSE
20 rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room—fine stable. Buildings up-to-date and perfect repair.

30,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND with beautiful shade trees, shrubs and flowers. Owner obliged to live in another State, only reason for selling. Particulars of GEORGE C. DAVIS, 70 State Street.

REAL ESTATE

Executors' Forced Sale
One and 3/4 Cazenove Place, Everett, assessed \$3400; rent \$468; will sell for \$2700.

J. B. LEWIS
101 Tremont Street, Boston

ATTRACTIVE CORNER ESTATE

For Sale in Newton
conveniently located to steam and electric cars yet in quiet and refined neighborhood, house of 15 rooms, finished throughout in finest of hard woods, impossible to duplicate; first-class condition, 23,000 feet of beautiful lawn; free and clear; liberal mortgage will be taken back and property sold for 70 per cent of its fair value by owner now occupying. Address A. S. Monitor Office.

Established 1886. Incorporated 1891.
Telephone, Oxford 162.
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
State, Gravel and Metal Roofing.
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights.
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

SQUAM LAKE \$1500
FARM of 55 acres with buildings, orchard and good timber; right of way to lake; exclusive location; neighbors are Boston's and Brookline's best families. This is almost the last opportunity to purchase in this desirable location. Price for cash, building lots 2700 to 25,000 square feet; 10 cents to \$1.00 per foot.
FLOYD & TUCKER
100 Appleton Ave., Boston.

WELLESLEY HILLS
Houses and Apartment for Rent.
HENRY M. PUTNEY, 311 South St., Tel. Oxford 3146. BOSTON.

ROXBURY
FOR SALE—Three-family apartment house; good location; pays well; price moderate. Tel. Ox. 401.

ROXBURY
Circular free—on postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. LELAND, 31 Milk St., Boston.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved in and Out of the City.
OFFICE 2 1/2 PARK SQ. BOSTON Telephone 1786 Oxford

The Chesterfield and Raleigh Apartments

1871-1875 Commonwealth Ave. 7, 8 and 9-ROOM SUITES
Opposite Reservoir Park. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Tel. Fort Hill 2028, or Write for Booklet. Brighton 1255-L.
J. RUBENSTEIN, 751 OLD SOUTH BUILDING.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS

Our lists include all of the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping.
FRANK A. RUSSELL
113 Devonshire Street, Boston
1321 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner)
219 Washington Street (Brookline Village)
Carriage service at Brookline office.

Hotel Harvard

640 HUNTINGTON AVENUE.
Facing Back Bay Fenway.
Newest hotel of highest standard. Fine American and European plan; roof garden; the coolest hotel in Boston. 1200 rooms, 1200 baths, 1200 suites, 1200 single rooms, 1200 double rooms, 1200 triple rooms, 1200 quadruple rooms, 1200 penthouse rooms, 1200 attic rooms, 1200 basement rooms, 1200 sub-basement rooms, 1200 cellar rooms, 1200 crawlspace rooms, 1200 underpinning rooms, 1200 foundation rooms, 1200 structural rooms, 1200 architectural rooms, 1200 engineering rooms, 1200 mechanical rooms, 1200 electrical rooms, 1200 plumbing rooms, 1200 heating rooms, 1200 ventilation rooms, 1200 air conditioning rooms, 1200 refrigeration rooms, 1200 ice making rooms, 1200 food storage rooms, 1200 food preparation rooms, 1200 food service rooms, 1200 food distribution rooms, 1200 food waste rooms, 1200 food disposal rooms, 1200 food recycling rooms, 1200 food composting rooms, 1200 food energy rooms, 1200 food waste-to-energy rooms, 1200 food waste-to-fuel rooms, 1200 food waste-to-chemicals rooms, 1200 food waste-to-plastics rooms, 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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SEMIER POSITION wanted by college graduate, experienced in bookkeeping, work among boys; experienced also in editing manuscripts. G. A. SWERTFAGE, 1111 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

WINDOW TRIMMER—Position wanted by young, energetic, high class window trimmer and showcard writer; clothing store; window display and window dressing furnished. Address JOHN ROBERT, 714 12th ave., N. Minneapolis.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position; construction work preferred; 3 years technical high school; furnishings store preferred. R. BOMAN, 522 Kenmore ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT—Mother (competent in domestic) and daughter (nursery governess) desire positions in family (2 or 3 summer); best city references. MRS. J. VUENSCHIE, 6420 Jackson Park ave., Chicago.

ATTENDANT—Milliner would like position as attendant or companion at summer resort during June, July and August. Address Mrs. J. W. FARR, 1111 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER and general office assistant; thoroughly competent; references. MISS MARY E. ORAN, 3014 9th st., Kansas City, Mo.

CARETAKER-Situation wanted caretaker of home in Chicago or suburbs. References. MISS MARY E. ORAN, 3014 9th st., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. W. F. WRIGHT, 556 North 51st st. Chicago.

COMPANION-Experienced prima donna desires position as tutor for children or as companion for elderly lady. MISS MARY E. ORAN, 3014 9th st., Traverse City, Mich.

COMPANION-CHAPERON-Experienced teacher desires position at mountain resort or as companion for elderly lady. MISS MARY E. ORAN, 3014 9th st., Traverse City, Mich.

MISS EDDIE BATHLEY, Bainbridge, Md.

BOOKKEEPER-Refined woman desires position; references; will travel. MABEL YARNELL, 1001 E. 10th st., Chicago.

COMPANION-Refined, educated young lady desires position; willing to leave city. References. MISS GRACE COURT, 616 E. 10th st., Chicago.

GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNMENT

OSITION in Chicago; English, German and French; \$8 per week. E. P. KIRCH, 1011 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL (18) desires position in country home as companion and housekeeper. Address: 1010 E. 12th St., 3432 Greinshaw St., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in hotel or east to take charge of home. Address: 1010 E. 12th St., Chicago.

MISS ADA COURTENAY, R. F. D. No. 1, Oneonta, O.

WOMAN living in the country desires employment. OSCENTA M. JOHNSON, Grinnell, Ia., R. F. D. Ind.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires employment; still care for offspring. Address: 1010 E. 12th St., Chicago.

MRS. CHAR. VONBUHIG, 915 Larabee st., Chicago.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, experienced position in hotel or apartment house; good references. MRS. A. A. BENTLEY, 2947 Portland ave., Minneapolis.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Refined young woman of good education desires position in country home. MISS RUBY J. WALL, Ridgeway, Mich.

FARMSTEADSS, neat, experienced, wishes employment at plain place; references. S. A. ABERG, 1108 Sedgwick st., Chicago.

SECRETARY—Young lady (Scotch), well educated, desires position as secretary and stenographer in or near Winthrop; experience; good references. E. H. ANDERSON, 1006 E. 12th st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—Competent 10 years in one place; reliable; address MISS HUTCHINSON, 1006 E. 12th st., Chicago.

VIOLINIST AND PIANIST, accompanist, wishes position at summer resort of the Adirondacks; references. W. W. WINTER, 203 E. Milwaukee, Wis.

WRITER, ADDRESSER—desires employment. J. SNOWELL, 4281 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

WINTER'S

HELP WANTED—MALES

FARM MANAGER—Rapid, married man

rn 200 acres, thoroughbred stock; must
have agricultural college training; good
housewife. Write to: MEMA, etc. Ad-
dress: F. S. KENFIELD, Augusta, Miss.
SHOEFMAKER wanted who can do good
quality repairing and operate Fleming style
cutting and finishing machines, in shop of
men and 1 finisher. EASTERN SHOE
REPAIR FACTORY, 1527 Champa street,
Denver, Col.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRY HELP-Office clerk, also do
marking and assorting; one general assist-
ant. Write to: J. J. STEIN, 1000 TEAN
LAUNDRY, Steamboat Springs, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CUTTER wants position at ladies' tail-
oring establishment, single man. Call
AMM SABUT, 3162 West Colfax ave., Den-
ver, Col. 10

FOREIGN

HELP WANTED-MALE

PRINTING—Printer wanted, Job and newspaper copy by letter to C. F. Stone, EXPOSITOR, Perth, Ont., Canada.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERICAL—Gentleman (35) with 20 years clerical experience, chiefly as city clerk, seeks responsible post in any office, and general knowledge of bookkeeping, enthusiastic worker, commendable references. F. H. HART, 1211, W. 10th, W. B. Brixton Hill, London, S. W., England.

DECORATOR—Position wanted in decorating, painting, papering, and hanging wallpaper; references. Address J. J. MOHSE, 35 Beckett at Leeds, Yorkshire.

MANAGER—Middle-aged man, long experience, desire position as manager, buyer, traveler. M. W. SHEPARD, 108 Main, New Britain, Conn., U. S. A.

PROFESSIONAL MAN'S SON requires position as valet-companion, to travel and attend to his needs. References. JOHN MOORHOUSE, 7 York House, College place, London, W. 1, England.

[illegible]

OPRANO, young, royal opera, Covent
Garden, London concert halls, certificated
Valere Vidal of Milan, Italy, desires po-
sition as soloist. MISS MARIANNE MET-
CALF, 14 Wolstonbury rd., Hove, Sussex.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO

115 DEVONSHIRE ST.
BOSTON56 WALL ST.
NEW YORK

STOCKS ARE WELL SUPPORTED IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

Bearish Pressure Resisted and
Declines Do Not Go Far—
Much Talk About the Steel
Investigation.

LONDON IS NARROW

A concerted movement was made at the opening of the New York stock market this morning to depress prices. Opening quotations were generally below last night's closing figures, losses ranging half a point. But good resistance was shown and during the first few minutes stocks refused to go down further. The bear faction has had little encouragement for some time past. That there has been some distribution on the advances there is little doubt, but most of the stocks still seem to be in strong hands.

There was a good deal of talk about the probable outcome of the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, the effects of the reduction of prices for steel products and the shrinkage in the steel business generally. But the large short interest which is said to be in steel has aided largely in keeping up prices of the securities. Covering has been in order at almost every recession.

American telephone advanced well in both the New York and Boston markets. Price changes were somewhat mixed on the local exchange.

Steel opened in New York at 76 1/2, a decline of 1/2 from last night's closing price. It sold up to 77 and again declined fractionally. Union Pacific opened at 185 1/2 at 185 1/2 and advanced above 186. Reading was off 1/2 at the opening at 150 1/2. It recovered and sold fractionally above last night's closing figure. Erie common and the first and second preferred were in active demand.

Some gains were made by the specialties, but improvement was not on a large scale and business during the first half of the session was quiet. Good gains were made by Western Union, Pittsburgh Steel preferred, Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke and a few other inactive stocks. American Cotton Oil came into prominence by advancing nearly 2 points to 53 1/2 before midday. American Telephone was in demand in both New York and Boston markets, selling well above 152.

Utah Consolidated was a strong feature on the local exchange, advancing to 190 before midday after opening at 187 1/2. Hancock was lower at 28. The rest of the market vibrated within a fractional range.

At the beginning of the last hour some of the leaders were well above opening prices. Northern Pacific was more than 2 points above the opening. Steel was a good fraction above 77. Missouri Pacific was strong. Further gains were made on the local market by Utah Consolidated, North Butte and United Fruit.

LONDON—The securities markets finished irregular, with a console at the top price, influenced by hopes of a reduction in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England tomorrow.

Professionals took profits in home rails. After steadiness in the official session Americans developed a drooping tendency on the curb.

Foreigners and mines closed easier. Rio Tinto showed a loss of 1/4 at 68 1/2. Continental bourses were irregular.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 44, Cambria Steel 45, Electric Company America 11 1/2, General Asphalt pr. tr. 73 1/2, Leigh Navigation 80 1/2, 88 1/2, Lehigh Valley 80 1/2, Pennsylvania Steel 100 1/2, Philadelphia Company 58 1/2, Philadelphia Company pfd. 44, Philadelphia Electric 16 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 19 1/2, Philadelphia Traction 85 1/2, Union Traction 49 1/2, United Gas Imp. 87 1/2.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight; Thursday fair; moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Wednesday, unsettled, rain in the north; occasional rain tonight; Thursday generally fair.

The rain has been general during the last 24 hours in the eastern portion of the lake region and New England and scattered showers on the south Atlantic coast. Pleasant weather has prevailed in other sections. The temperature continues high in the south and southwest sections. Conditions favor for this vicinity cloudy, rainy weather followed by clearing on Thursday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

9 a. m. 58; 12 noon 64
2 p. m. 64
Average temperature yesterday, 53 11-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 54
Nantucket 56
New York 60
Washington 62
Jacksonville 80
New Orleans 84
San Francisco 56
Portland, Ore. 68

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.
Sun rises 4:57; High water, 7:18
Sun sets 7:18; 9:12 a. m., 9:24 p. m.
Length of day, 15:11

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Sale. |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Allis-Chalmers pf. | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Amalgamated | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Am Beet Sugar | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Am Can | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Am Car Foundry | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Am Cotton Oil | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Am Ice | 20 1/2 | 21 | 20 1/2 | 21 |
| Am Loco pf | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| Am Smelting | 80 1/2 | 81 | 80 1/2 | 81 |
| Am Sugar | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 |
| Am T & T | 151 1/2 | 152 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 152 1/2 |
| Am Traction | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa pf | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| At Coast Line | 129 | 129 | 128 1/2 | 129 |
| Balt & Ohio | 108 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Brooklyn Transit | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Canadian Pacific | 237 1/2 | 238 | 237 1/2 | 238 |
| Central Leather | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Central Leather pf | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Ches & Ohio | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Chicago & Alton | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Chi & West | 24 | 24 1/2 | 24 | 24 1/2 |
| Col Fuel | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Col Southern 1st pf | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| Col Southern 2d pf | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Consolidated | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| China | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Del & Hudson | 172 1/2 | 172 1/2 | 172 1/2 | 172 1/2 |
| Denver | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Denver pf | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 |
| Erie | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Erie 1st pf | 53 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Erie 2d pf | 163 1/2 | 163 1/2 | 163 1/2 | 163 1/2 |
| Goldfield | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Gr N or | 135 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| Gr N or pf | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Harvester | 125 | 125 | 124 1/2 | 125 |
| Harvester pf | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Havana Electric pf | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Inter-Met | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Int Marine | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Int Paper | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Int Pump | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Int Pump pf | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| Kan City | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Kan City pf | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Kan & Tex | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Laclede Gas | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Lehigh Valley | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 |
| L & N | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 |
| Manhattan | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 |
| May Company | 83 | 83 1/2 | 83 | 83 1/2 |
| Miami | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Mt R & S Ste M. | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| Missouri Pacific | 50 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| N R of Mex 2d pr | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| N Y Central | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Nevada Cons | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Norfolk Southern | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Norfolk & Western | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Northern Pacific | 135 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 135 1/2 |
| Packaging | 148 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| Pacific Mail | 26 | 26 1/2 | 26 | 26 1/2 |
| Pacific T & T | 50 | 50 1/2 | 50 | 50 1/2 |
| Pennsylvania | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Peoples Gas | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Philadelphia Co. | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| Pittsburgh Coal | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Pittsburgh Steel | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Pressed Steel | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Ray Cons Copper | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Reading | 159 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 160 1/2 |
| Reading 1st pf | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Rock Island | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Rock Island pf | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Ry Steel Spring | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Sears Roebuck | 142 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 142 1/2 |
| Southern Pacific | 120 1/2 | 121 | 120 1/2 | 121 |
| Southern Railway | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Southern Ry pf | 69 | 69 1/2 | 69 | 69 1/2 |
| St L Southwest pf | 69 1/2 | 70 | 69 1/2 | 70 |
| St L & S F 2d pf | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| St Paul | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 |
| Tennessee Copper | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Texas Company | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| Texas Pacific | 29 | 29 1/2 | 29 | 29 1/2 |
| Third Avenue | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Toledo St L & W | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Toledo St L & W pf | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| Underwood Typewr | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Underwood | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| United Dry Goods | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| Un Dry Goods pf | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Union Pacific | 185 1/2 | 187 | 185 1/2 | 187 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| Utah Copper | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| U S Realty & L | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| U S Rubber | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| U S Rubber 1st pf | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| U S Rubber 2d pf | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| U S Steel | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| U S Steel pf | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| Va-Caro Chemical | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 |
| Wabash | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| Wabash pf | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Western Maryland | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Western Union | 82 | 82 1/2 | 82 | 82 1/2 |
| Westinghouse | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| Wisconsin Central | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Sale. |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Adventure | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Algonquin | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Arizona | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Atlantic | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Butte Coal | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Calumet & Ariz. | 62 | 62 1/2 | 62 | 62 1/2 |
| Copper Range | 61 1/4 | 61 1/4 | 61 | 61 |
| Franklin | 13 | 13 | 12 1/2 | 13 |
| Granby | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Green-Candor | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 |
| Hedley | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Mass | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 |
| Michigan | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Mohawk | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Nevada Cons. | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| North Butte | 35 | 35 1/2 | 35 | 35 1/2 |
| Old Dominion | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Parrot | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Quincy | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Santa Fe | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Shannon | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| St Mary's | 51 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Utah Cons. | 18 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Utah Copper | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Winnona | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Wolverine | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |

NEW YORK—Erie in 10 months ended April 30 earned approximately \$5,000,000 in excess of charges, or within \$200,000 of surplus for the entire fiscal year 1910.

April gross increased 2.8 per cent or \$117,000, net increased 3.2 per cent or \$38,000. For 10 months the increases were 2.6 per cent and 0.8 per cent. With remaining two months at same rate there is no reason why surplus over charges should not be around \$6,400,000. Last year it was \$5,800,543.

Erie has had a remarkable year, and at last seems to be coming into its own. Its position a few years ago was much the same as Missouri Pacific's the past year. Shippers avoided the Erie if possible. Recent improvements and the policy of putting all surplus earnings back into the property have worked a change. Shippers find Erie can give as good service as the other trunk lines.

For this reason the company has been able to show gains in gross at a time when few other lines could do so. Pennsylvania for the first 10 months of year reports a decrease of 11.7 per cent in gross and 16.3 per cent in net. New York Central for the same period increased gross 4.5 per cent while net decreased 8 per cent. Pennsylvania's expenses, not including taxes, increased 4.5 per cent and the New York Central increased 9.4 per cent. New York Central increased maintenance 9 per cent, the Pennsylvania only 0.3 per cent and the Erie over 2 per cent.

Erie's management determined not to consider preferred dividends until the property had had the benefit of several years' surplus earnings put back into the property. Results are being shown in gross revenues and lower operating costs. Operating expenses and taxes for 10 months to April 30, with heavily increased labor costs on account of higher wages granted in 1910, were 72.2 per cent of gross. In the fiscal year 1910 they were 71.2 per cent, in 1909 73.1 per cent and in 1908 82.4 per cent.

General Motors Company is keeping its finances in prime condition. At the moment the company has about \$5,000,000 cash on deposit and has recently deposited \$500,000 in the sinking fund on account of the first installment of the \$1,500,000 notes coming due in October. Not only that but directors recently paid off \$750,000 of short time money borrowed early this year and have discontinued and anticipated every bill which it has been possible to pay in advance.

Had General Motors desired, production this year could easily have been pushed beyond the actual output of say 42,000 cars. It is safe to estimate that there was a demand for 50,000 more cars than were turned out at the factories. A few weeks more and the 1912 models will be ready for exhibition when advance sales will begin.

HEAVY DEPOSITS IN LOCAL BANKS
With a gain of \$3,500,000 in deposits last week, Boston national banks showed a total which has been surpassed only once before in the past 20 months. The total was \$270,000,000.

The only time when this figure has been exceeded since the spring of 1909 was in February of this year, when in one week the aggregate was expanded to \$275,000,000. The highest point Boston national bank deposits have ever touched was \$283,700,000 in April, 1909.

Boston trust company deposits are also at high levels, as indicated by a total of \$86,890,000 for the Old Colony last week, which figure represented a new high record of deposits for that bank.

THE COTTON MARKET.
NEW YORK—Cotton opening: July 15.90/15.92, August 15.20/15.30, September 13.88/13.80, October 13.51/13.52, December 13.49/13.50, January 13.49/13.50, March 13.54/13.55. Market opened steady, 4 points lower to 2 points higher.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton, small business done; prices easier. Sales of the day estimated at 30,000. Receipts 37,000, American 32,300. American middling uplands 8.37. Tenders new 200. Futures opened steady.

REMARKABLE YEAR IS EXPERIENCED BY ERIE SYSTEM

Company Is Enabled to Report Larger Earnings While Other Roads Are Showing Some Decreases.

ITS RECENT POLICY

NEW YORK—Erie in 10 months ended April 30 earned approximately \$5,000,000 in excess of charges, or within \$200,000 of surplus for the entire fiscal year 1910.

April gross increased 2.8 per cent or \$117,000, net increased 3.2 per cent or \$38,000. For 10 months the increases were 2.6 per cent and 0.8 per cent. With remaining two months at same rate there is no reason why surplus over charges should not be around \$6,400,000. Last year it was \$5,800,543.

Erie has had a remarkable year, and at last seems to be coming into its own. Its position a few years ago was much the same as Missouri Pacific's the past year. Shippers avoided the Erie if possible. Recent improvements and the policy of putting all surplus earnings back into the property have worked a change. Shippers find Erie can give as good service as the other trunk lines.

Market Reports Produce Shipping

SPECULATIVE POSSIBILITIES FEATURE IN THE WOOL TRADE

Opinion Is Gaining That the Revision Program Will Not Be Accepted by the Senate and That Higher Prices Will Prevail After Congress Adjourns.

Most of the wool merchants now operating freely in new clips in the West are influenced by the speculative possibilities in the outlook. They are calculating apparently that senatorial opposition to the revision program in Congress will prevent the action that House leaders have planned, and that a rebound in wool activity and prices will ensue.

The degree of eagerness that is manifested in the securing of new clips in the primary markets, as well as the prices paid by competing buyers admit of hardly any other explanation. Quotations are reported that seem to indicate the taking of a large risk in many lines of stock, and presage the return of the eastern market to a decidedly higher level of values or stock disposed of hereafter to the mills.

It is stated by way of explanation that a large percentage of this season's new domestic wool is of extra good quality and that the clean cost is not to be so great as the relatively higher grease cost, compared with early forecasts, would indicate. On the other hand, this view of the situation only partially accounts for the recent change in the plane of values. There is evidence that many of the wool merchants expect a good revival of demand after the special session of Congress, and are taking some risks in preparing for it.

Montana is the center of interest at present, although all the northwestern wool-producing sections are more or less concerned also with the scope of pending negotiations. Conservative members of the trade hold that more caution should be observed, and are disposed to check the advance in every way possible, but at the same time they are unwilling to see desirable clips absorbed by the bolder operators without getting an opportunity to secure some of them, too, so the whole movement is taking place on a somewhat higher basis than it was expected to reach when the campaign was first mapped out several weeks ago.

Shearing is going forward rapidly now in all the northern territory wool pro-

ducing regions of note. In Wyoming, as in Montana, there is more contracting than was reported last year, and the tendency to buy outright instead of taking wools on consignment, previously noted as on the increase, continues to expand. It is calculated that much less of the year's clip will have to be sold on commission this season than the amount thus disposed of in 1910, when the consigning practice was carried to an unusual extreme.

A feature that close observers do not lose sight of is the fact that although much more domestic wool has reached Boston this year than last, to date, the total receipts of foreign and domestic stock, owing to the lighter volume of imports this year, run considerably below the total for the corresponding period a year ago. Shipments, on the other hand, show less discrepancy, and are running close to last year's total for the first half of the year.

The goods market is not forecasting the future with the same degree of optimism and show of assurance that some of the dealers in raw materials are exhibiting. It is hardly to be expected, however, that a line of trade so widespread in its field of operations, and having so many interests to be taken into consideration, should align itself quite as readily for a consensus of opinion and accord in action as the more compact raw material trade does.

For the present therefore the wool trade is leading the way—somewhat radically, perhaps, as numerous factors in the East agree, but with a view to being in a position to obtain some advantage from the outcome in case the present more radical and optimistic forecasts prove correct.

Better prices are demanded by the stronger houses in the local trade for both domestic and imported stock. There is less inclination to shade prices in order to make sales, and the opinion prevails that a little later holders will be able to get asking prices for what they offer, and on the basis of the new level of western prices for various clips, which are now above a parity with this market.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

George Washington, for Bremen, June 8.

Oscar II, for Copenhagen, June 8.

La Provence, for Havre, June 8.

America, for Hamburg, June 8.

Volturno, for Rotterdam, June 8.

President Grant, for Hamburg, June 8.

California, for Glasgow, June 8.

Philadelphia, for Southampton, June 8.

Minnesota, for London, June 8.

Celtic, for Liverpool, June 8.

Koenig Albert, for Medley, ports, June 8.

Duke of Saxe, for Medley, ports, June 8.

Adriatic, for Southampton, June 8.

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen, June 8.

New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, June 8.

Mauretania, for Liverpool, June 8.

Roma, for Mediterranean ports, June 8.

Alice, for Mediterranean ports, June 8.

Pretoria, for Hamburg, June 8.

Proserpine, for Bremen, June 8.

La Savoie, for Havre, June 8.

Carpathia, for Naples, June 8.

C. S. Heinen, for Copenhagen, June 8.

Minnesota, for London, June 8.

St. Louis, for Southampton, June 8.

La France, for Havre, June 8.

Columbia, for Glasgow, June 8.

Carmania, for Liverpool, June 8.

Martha Washington, for Medley, ports, June 8.

Georgian Gulf, for Medley, ports, June 8.

Chinatown, for Hamburg, June 8.

Arctic, for Liverpool, June 8.

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SMALL DEMAND FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—There was little change in the equipment situation last week, both as to orders and inquiries. Car manufacturers benefited somewhat, however, in that all cars ordered will be built by them, whereas two thirds of those ordered the previous week will be constructed in railroad shops. During the week orders were placed for 1461 cars and 56 locomotives. Except that a resumption of activity in Canada generally precedes a buying movement in this country, these orders do not indicate that our railroads have as yet decided to adopt a more liberal policy, for 1400 of the cars and 45 of the locomotives were contracted for on the other side of the border. There were 1500 cars and 11 locomotives ordered the previous week and 1105 cars and 11 engines two weeks ago.

Only one new car inquiry was reported last week, that of Missouri, Kansas & Texas, for 108 freight cars. There were no new inquiries for locomotives, but President Ripley of Atchafalaya says his road will purchase some later on. At present the railroads of this country and Canada are in the market for 3300 cars and 45 engines.

Operations of the equipment companies average about 35 per cent of capacity.

YEAR'S REPORT SHOWS PROGRESS

The annual report of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. (in Mexican currency) for the year ended Feb. 28, 1911, compares with the previous year as follows:

| | 1911. | 1910. | Increase. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Tels. in serv. Mar. 1 | 10,777 | 8,881 | 1,896 |
| Monthly rentals | \$50,140 | \$43,847 | \$6,293 |
| Rentals for year | \$544,496 | \$453,845 | \$90,651 |
| Gr. earnings (Mex.) | \$74,420 | \$40,609 | \$33,811 |
| Net earnings (Mex.) | \$306,146 | \$251,017 | \$55,129 |
| Maint. (Mex.) | 67,843 | 61,516 | 6,327 |
| Construct. (Mex.) | \$320,528 | \$213,767 | \$106, |

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

EXPORTS OF BRITISH CAPITAL DEFENDED AND VALUE SHOWN

Sir Edgar Speyer Points Out Advantages to Empire of Investments in Colonial and Indian Securities.

GREAT SAVING SEEN

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—At a dinner which was given him by the Liberal Colonial Club and at which the prime minister presided, Sir Edgar Speyer, director of the well-known firm of Speyer Brothers, read a paper on "The export of capital: its effect on the welfare of the empire," and endeavored to show how, far from being, as generally stated, injurious to this country, it was on the contrary altogether advantageous.

It was said, he stated, that this country was exporting its old capital and that the large subscriptions to new issues did not represent new savings. No country, however, could invest old savings abroad.

If Mr. Brown sold home securities and invested his money abroad, he would have to sell these securities to Mr. Smith, so that Mr. Brown's investments abroad would represent Mr. Smith's new savings. There was plenty of capital available for all sound undertakings at home, and the fact that the credit of British industrial companies always had been and still was higher than that of any other country in the world could be taken as a proof of this.

We had not alone to stimulate our own productions, but to encourage other countries to produce those commodities which they were most capable of supplying in sufficient quantities to meet both their own requirements and our own.

The modern British investor was doing more than the emigrant, the traveler, or the trader to build up the material and, indirectly, the moral fabric of world civilization. It was estimated that Great Britain had supplied the world with £3,500,000,000 capital, the interest on which in the current year would be about £180,000,000.

There were some £650,000,000 of colonial and Indian securities which Great Britain had made trustee investments. This money had been supplied about one per cent cheaper than it would have been to other countries outside the empire. Thus Great Britain had effected a saving of about £10,000,000 per annum for the colonies and India, an amount that constituted a very handsome preference.

Mr. Asquith, who followed Sir Edgar Speyer, said that it was British capital which had almost exclusively developed the resources of India and the colonies. Of the £3,500,000,000 of British capital which had been invested outside the United Kingdom £1,800,000,000 had been devoted to the development of the dominions and dependencies.

SHOW OF AZALEAS AND RHODODENDRONS IN PARIS IS DELIGHT

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS—The President of the republic, accompanied by M. Ramond and Colonel Boulange from the Elysee, has just formally inaugurated the opening of the spring exhibition of the National Society of Horticulture which is being held on the banks of the Seine in the Cours de la Reine.

M. Fallieres was received by the president of the society and by a number of people well known in the official world. The show this year is specially remarkable for its wonderful collection of rhododendrons and azaleas, and for its almost numberless specimens of roses, including many new varieties. The fruit section is specially noticeable for the quantity and quality of its grapes.

The President appeared to take special interest in the exhibition of oil and water color pictures of flower subjects, which is quite an important feature of this year's show, and before leaving he distributed the awards granted to the more important of the successful exhibitors.

WELLINGTON HAS EXHIBITION.

(Special to the Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The Wellington Industrial Association has organized a coronation industrial exhibition, which has recently been opened. The exhibits are proof of the growth which New Zealand has made in every branch of trade and industry. The greatest interest is being taken in the exhibition, which promises to be a success.

ALMSHOUSE WILL COMMEMORATE.

CAIRO—It has been decided to erect an almshouse for pilgrims at Suez in commemoration of the Khedive's visit in 1909 to the holy cities of Islam. The site for the building will be provided by the government.

INDIA'S NORTHWEST FRONTIER CIVILIZED AND PEACE IS RULING

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—An interesting address was delivered recently on the northwestern frontier province of India by W. R. H. Merk, late officiating chief commissioner of the province. Lord Minto, late viceroy of India, presided over the meeting, at which a large number of people were present.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Merk laid especial stress on the civilizing influence of railways and education, and brought out the great work that was being accomplished through the extensive irrigation projects initiated by the government of India.

The British policy on the northwest frontier, said the lecturer, was to see that British supremacy was maintained and that general order was upheld; otherwise the endeavor was made as far as possible to leave the tribesmen to themselves.

There was a certain amount of difficulty in getting them to understand that the British did not desire to apply laws and systems totally foreign to their experience, but when this task was accomplished they were glad of the peace which British rule gave them.

The great problem on the northwest frontier was that of food. The population increased and land among the hills was necessarily limited. The question, therefore, arose as to what the tribesmen were to do.

Service in the native army continued to be popular, while the local corps of militia and levies gave service to some 7000 tribesmen. What, however, would contribute largely toward the pacification of the border would be to reserve for the hillmen certain areas in the tracts which were being irrigated in the Punjab and Sind.

Lord Minto, who spoke next, said that where 30 years ago he had had to undertake arduous marches it was now possible to travel by railway or by motor over excellent roads through country that showed every sign of prosperity.

The civilizing power of railways was enormous and he advocated the development of these methods of communication in every possible way, remarking that civilization would advance much more quickly by means of commerce than by force of arms. Civilization had got the upper hand on the northwestern frontier and the future might be looked upon as decidedly hopeful.

KINGSTON PLANS LOYAL WELCOME

(Special to the Monitor.)

DUBLIN—The committee appointed by the inhabitants of Kingston to arrange for the reception of the King and Queen on their visit to Ireland in July is receiving hearty support and plenty of contributions.

They are organizing a regatta for the fleet which will accompany their majesties. King George has also offered a cup for competition in a yacht race.

AEROPLANE BUILDING IS TOPIC.

DUBLIN—It is said that the technical education committee for the city of Dublin is about to engage a teacher of aeroplane construction in their schools.

BRITISH BUDGET IS ANALYZED

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

WESTMINSTER—The budget statement of the chancellor of the exchequer in the House of Commons revealed a surplus of £5,607,000 (£28,035,000) for the last financial year. Mr. Lloyd-George pointed out that this sum is really the surplus for the last two years, owing to the delay in the collection of taxes caused by the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords in November, 1909.

Of this surplus it is proposed to spend £1,500,000 on building sanatoria in connection with the national insurance bill, £1,500,000 is to go to the development fund, the colonial office will receive £250,000 on loan for development work in British East Africa, and the balance, £2,357,000, will be paid into the old sinking fund for the redemption of debt.

For the current financial year the whole estimated revenue is £181,716,000 (£908,580,000); the estimated expenditure is £181,284,000 (£908,420,000), leaving an estimated surplus of £432,000 (£2,150,000).

The chancellor proposes to take £45,000 of this surplus to remove all taint of protection from the cocoa duties, and £50,000 to give some relief to license holders. These sacrifices of revenue reduce the margin left for contingencies to £337,000.

The estimated expenditure includes sums of £250,000 for the payment of members at the rate of £400 (£2000) a year, and of £50,000 for this year's expenditure on the national insurance scheme.

Although several members of the opposition are in favor of the payment of members, it is probable that the scheme will be opposed. The revival of this

BRITISH EMPIRE GATHERING RECALLS EARLY AUSTRALIA



Committee who drafted the Commonwealth bill: From left to right, Sir John Downer, Sir Edmund Barton, Justice O'Connor.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The committee appointed to draft the government bill of Australia consisting of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, Bart., B.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., Sir John Downer K.C.M.G., K.C., and Mr. Justice O'Connor K.C. was elected at the federal convention of 1897, held in Adelaide, South Australia.

Sir Edmund Barton, who became the leader of the federal movement in Australia in succession to Sir Henry Parkes, and the first to take up the movement in New South Wales, was the first prime minister of the Australian commonwealth and is now on the high court bench of Australia.

Sir John Downer is a prominent member of the South Australian bar and a member of all the federal conventions. Mr. Justice O'Connor K.C. has always been most earnest in the cause of federation and is now one of the high court bench.

The commonwealth government bill, it will be remembered, became law on July 9, 1900, and by proclamation of Queen Victoria, Jan. 1, 1901, was fixed as the date for the inauguration of the federal commonwealth.

The first Parliament of the commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation dated April 29, 1901, by his excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General.

It was opened on May 9 by H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York (now King George) who had been sent to Australia for that purpose by his majesty King Edward. The Duke and Duchess of York visited the several states in which celebrations in honor of federation were held.

The first prime minister of the com-

monwealth was Sir Edmund Barton. Sir

Edmund Barton was a well-known figure in New South Wales politics for 20 years. He was speaker of the Legislative Assembly in that state for four years, and he was leader of the opposition for two years prior to federation, and twice attorney-general.

In 1891 he was a member of the federal convention, which met at Sydney, senior representative New South Wales to federal convention 1897, leader of federal convention, Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne, 1897-98. He was leader of the delegation to London with the Australian commonwealth bill in 1901.

He was nicknamed "Australia's noblest son" for the part he took in federation. As a man of high attainments, great personality and infinite dignity of presence he was eminently fitted to be the first prime minister of Australia, but he did not long remain in the arena of federal politics. The high court of Australia was established in 1903 and he was raised to the bench as senior puisne judge.

The first federal Parliament held many of the best known men in state politics, men of undoubted ability and large experience. The country rejoiced that such a number of exceptional men should be included in one Parliament. It took a very short time to show that the disadvantages were in some ways as great as the advantages.

The leading men from the states were accustomed to place and power, there was more room for them in six Parliaments than there could be in one. In the first administration there were nine departments—one without portfolio.

These were as nearly as possible evenly distributed among the states, the question of the population being duly considered. Thus New South Wales was represented by three ministers in the cabinet, Victoria by two, Queensland by two, South Australia, Tasmania and West Australia by one each.

The first administration was one in favor of a protective policy, but there were men in the Free Trade party who had held high office in state Parliaments and who felt keen to get on to the treasury benches in federal politics and drive the federal coach. So it became rather a battle between the "ins" and "outs" with nothing much between them (when once the tariff was dealt with), or in labor phraseology a question of "who should be top dog."

Perhaps the most striking personality in the House was that of Mr. George Reid—now Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia in London. Recognized as the first platform speaker in Australia he never failed to address crowded meetings. He once addressed a meeting in which there was a strong adverse corner which threatened at first to conduct the proceedings, but it had no voice with whom to deal. With his imperturbable good humor Mr. Reid first chaffed and then reproved the troublesome interjectors and in about a quarter of an hour had the meeting completely in hand.

At times it was amazing to hear a young and unwary member attempt to interrupt him in debate; he inevitably retired a sorry if not a wiser man. For the greater part of his time in federal politics Mr. Reid was leader of the opposition. His appointment to the high commissioner was generally acknowledged to be a wise one.

Mr. Reid took a prominent part in New South Wales politics for 20 years and was at one time premier of that state. He was an ardent upholder of the free trade policy and it was with great reluctance he viewed the necessity of New South Wales abandoning it in order to enter the federation.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENT SCHEME OF DEFENSE LOST IN CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The second day's sitting of the imperial conference began by the reading of a message from the King, in reply to that sent by the premiers, in which his majesty assured the members of the conference of his keen interest in their deliberations and of his deep regard for the welfare of the respective dominions.

The end of the first day's sitting was occupied by Sir Joseph Ward's speech on the formation of an imperial council of state.

Continuing his speech Sir Joseph emphasized the necessity of united action on the part of all the colonies in conjunction with the mother country in the matter of defense of empire. He thought that steps should be taken immediately to secure uniformity of action especially as two colonies had already embarked on naval policies of their own.

Sir Joseph then outlined a scheme by which "an imperial parliament of defense" should be formed, consisting of representatives of the United Kingdom and of the dominions, to deliberate on questions involving peace and war, treaties and foreign relations generally. In the discussions that followed, however, the proposal met with no support from the premiers.

Mr. Asquith in his reply to Sir Joseph Ward's motion read the following memorial which he had received from a large number of members of the House of Commons:

"We, the undersigned members of Parliament, representing the various political parties, are of the opinion that the time has arrived to take practical steps to associate the overseas dominions in a more permanent manner with the conduct of imperial affairs, if possible by means of an established representative council of an advisory character in touch with public opinion throughout the empire."

Mr. Asquith had promised to place this memorial before the conference, at the same time intimating that it would require the unanimous consent of the dominions to effect anything in the nature of the setting up of a new political or constitutional machine.

The difficulty was not the expressing of the wish of closer political union, but the translating of such a wish into practical terms. With Sir Joseph Ward's plan none of the dominion premiers had been able to concur.

The result of adopting such a plan, he said, would be that the government of the United Kingdom would find itself completely paralyzed in such grave matters as the conduct of foreign policy, the conclusion of treaties, the maintenance of peace, or the declaration of war. Such responsibilities as these, which devolved on the imperial government subject to the imperial Parliament, could not be shared.

The formation of such a body as the imperial parliament of defense would also entail the possibility of a policy being imposed which one or several of the dominions might not approve, and for which taxation would have to be levied in all the dominions. Speaking for the British government, he could not assent to a proposal so divergent to the principles on which the empire had been built up and carried on.

Previous to Mr. Asquith's reply, Mr. Botha, the prime minister of the Union of South Africa, in his speech on Sir Joseph Ward's proposal brought out the feeling of the meeting and of the whole empire on the subject, when he said that any scheme which did not fully recognize the liberty which the various people under the British flag enjoyed, and which constituted the chief bond between them and the mother country, would be doomed to failure.

He believed that by the political genius which characterized the British race a solution of this difficult problem would ultimately be evolved, if we were content not to force conclusions on so important a question.

Sir Joseph Ward having finally withdrawn his motion the conference was adjourned.

SHEVKET PASHA CAUTIONS ARMY

CONSTANTINOPLE—A circular of considerable importance has been addressed by the Turkish minister of war, Mahmud Shevket Pasha, to the commanders of the army corps, in which it is pointed out how great were the services rendered by the army in restoring and strengthening the Turkish constitution.

It is added, however, that the work being now accomplished, there is no further need for the army to concern itself with politics. It is further pointed out that any officers taking part in politics will be severely punished.

KING GEORGE GIVES LION.

(Special to the Monitor.)

DUBLIN—A fine young lion has been presented to the zoological gardens by King George. The animal had belonged to a grandson of King Menelik of Abyssinia, and has come from Jibuti with a Somali attendant. It is said to be very fond of plaything.

COSTUME BALL TO RECALL DAYS OF SHAKESPEARE

Fanfare of Trumpets Will Be Signal for Entrance of "Queen Elizabeth" in Her Quaint Tudor Period Garb.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—There is to be on Jan. 20 a great Shakespeare ball at the Albert hall, and the Albert hall itself is to be turned somehow or other into a Tudor garden with clipped yew hedges and green lawns.

At midnight, when the guests from the state banquet at Buckingham palace have arrived, there will be a procession into the hall of Shakespearean characters.

Between 500 and 600 people will dance quadrilles, the costumes of the dancers covering almost every age and country from mythological times to the age of Elizabeth.

Then a fanfare of trumpets will announce the entrance of Queen Elizabeth. The attendants on the Queen will in most cases be descendants of those who waited upon Queen Elizabeth herself, and they will wear when possible the costumes of their Tudor ancestors. The procession and court of Queen Elizabeth is being arranged by the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton.

Of the ladies who are undertaking an active part in the management of the ball, there is the Duchess of Somerset who is arranging some Tudor quadrilles, Lady Lytton, who is managing a quadrille of the kings and queens of Shakespeare, and Lady Saville and Lady Huntingdon who are arranging quadrilles of the "Taming of the Shrew" and "King Lear."

GEOGRAPHY AIDS POLITICAL PLANS

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—At the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society, held at the Hotel Cecil, at which Lord Charles Bessborough was present, Lord Morley said in responding to the toast of the visitors that the connection between the geographer and politician was very close, for the politician knew better than anybody that without a knowledge of geography his work would be in vain.

If anybody doubted that, he said, he would ask them to consider our Indian empire. From that they would see that geographical knowledge was of far greater importance in settling questions of frontiers than the most expert political knowledge.

VICTORIA SEEKS TO SAVE COST.

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Victorian ministry has expressed the opinion that if the employment of a uniform gauge throughout the railways of Australia is considered desirable from the point of view of national defense, the cost should be borne by the commonwealth, if not entirely, at any rate in part.



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YUAN SHIH-KAI MAY RETURN TO POWER IN COUNCILS OF CHINA

(Special to the Monitor.)

PEKING—Negotiations of a semi-official nature have been opened with Yuan Shih-kai, with respect to his reappointment to office. If Yuan Shih-kai accepts the appointment it will be under the distinct understanding that there will be no further opposition on the part of the Dowager Empress.

It has been proposed that Yuan Shih-kai should be appointed vice-president in the cabinet with the object of introducing a new political force to counterbalance the influence of Shing-Kung-pao, one of the vice-presidents of the ministry of posts and communications. The general opinion is that the cabinet is working satisfactorily, and that it will be the means of doing much to facilitate the transaction of official business.

The sum of £400,000 (\$12,000,000) has been advanced to the Chinese government by the bankers of the four nations in accordance with the agreement signed in the middle of April last. This sum constitutes the first taken with respect to the £10,000,000 (\$30,000,000) loan guaranteed to China by the four Powers.

This first advance of £400,000 will be devoted to the development of commerce in Manchuria and has been secured by the Manchurian revenues in accordance with article 5.

Contrary to a report that has been circulated, no steps have been taken by Russia to prevent the transaction of any loan with a foreign power, to be secured by the Manchurian revenues. Indeed, it is believed that both Russia and China are in favor of the loan, supporting as it does the policy of the open door, and equal opportunity in Manchuria.

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND IS PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Mr. Watt, professor of agriculture, in a recent speech, declared that he had traveled some 12,000 miles in the state of New South Wales and he felt convinced that the area of from 2,500,000 acres now under cultivation for wheat would some day be increased to 20,000,000 acres.

He further declared that having carefully studied the various conditions he had come to the conclusion that there could never be a complete failure anywhere if steps were taken to work the land in a scientific manner.

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THE HOME FORUM

Bistolfi True Artist

THERE is something for all artists of whatever line to ponder in the statement of a writer in the Studio who says of the Italian sculptor Bistolfi that he is not a mere specialist in one branch of art; his art is rather the outcome of his many other high qualities. A highly cultured man, in active sympathy with all the busy life around him, his artistic talents and experience express themselves in many different ways. It is greatly due to his unceasing efforts that Turin has become one of the most important musical centers of Italy. Beautifully designed bookbindings, frontispieces, illustrations, medals and plaques; small works requiring time and application, are his free tributes to friendship, to merit, or to an idea. His life is one long record of disinterested devotion in the service of art, and a steady pursuit of his high ideals regardless of criticism.

On the Santa Fe Trail

Late in the afternoon we emerged from the forest into a peculiar country. Great high cliffs shot perpendicularly from the ground. The rocks were of wonderful formation, full of natural bridges and picturesque designs, out-rivalling by far the Palisades of the Hudson or the Garden of the Gods, in their wild, untrammeled beauty. At the top and along the sides great pines shot out of the crevices to tower high into the air. Not far away, a great lava-bed followed the line of the cliffs, leaving but a narrow sandy passageway between. This lava flow we followed for about 150 miles and learned that it was more than 20 miles wide.

That night we pitched our camp in this beautiful valley, appropriately called the Romanis, and viewed one of the most rarely colored sunsets imaginable.—World Today.

Optimism

It was on a little branch railway in a southern state that the New England woman ventured to refer to the high rates. "It seems to me five cents a mile is extortion," she said, with frankness, to her southern cousin.

"It's a big lot of money to pay if you think of it by the mile," said the southerner, in her soft drawl; "but you just think how cheap it is—by the hour. Cousin Annie—only about 35 cents."—Youths Companion.

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LIVIA, MATRON OF ANCIENT ROME

LIVIA and Julia are the subject of the second of the papers on the women of the Caesars by Professor Ferrero appearing in the Century. The picture of Livia, noble Roman matron, is drawn with clearness and enthusiasm. She knew how to sacrifice her own inclinations whether as wife or mother to her duty as a Roman citizen. She was a woman of beauty and dignity, retiring and modest, sustaining with energy the housewife life of former times, holding by the loom as the symbol of womanhood. If she did not actually weave the togas of her husband, the future Emperor Augustus, she su-

Tulip Talk

Tulip fanciers have a jargon of their own that reads the queerer no doubt because of the intermixture of Dutch words. Describing the show of tulips by London growers the Post said that this is the true florist's show flower that has inherited traditions for centuries. When you look into a fine bizarre or-bybloemen or rose you look as it were into a piece of elaborate art jewelry. Little details of marking and form fill the connoisseur with ecstasy.

But the variegated tulips are less popular nowadays and interest chiefly the expert. At this show the great class was for 12 dissimilar rectified tulips, two-feathered and two-flamed of each section. It is necessary to explain that the bizarres have orange, scarlet, brown or black markings on a yellow ground; the bybloemen purple or black markings on a white ground; the roses either rose, scarlet, crimson or red on white ground. All of them are in the first place self-colored flowers. After some years they break into "flames" or "feathers," the color being intensified, and they are then rectified. In one stage the flower of half cricket-ball shape may be almost heliotrope, but will break purple on white bybloemen.

The "flame" is the beam from the base up the center of the petals; the "feather" the marking round the edges of the petals. Sir J. Paxton is a famed bizarre, but it is sometimes feathered and then more valuable. One or two varieties (sulphur, bizarre, for instance) possess a pleasant fragrance.

The Maxim "silencer" seems to have been devised especially to meet the desire of a Montana ranchman, as expressed in signboards over his ranch: "No Shooting Allowed."—Everybody.

LOVE IS LAW

WHEN Jesus summed up the law and the prophets in the two great commands about love he gave a beautiful example of Scripture commentary. It is true that his words were cited from the Mosaic writings, but his use of these two sayings as basing the whole law revealed what every seeker after God discovers soon or late—that the heart of the Scriptures is everywhere love. Only the knowledge of God as Love can make the Bible an open book to us. Love is the answer to every problem, here as elsewhere.

The ten commandments, with the two which Jesus thus distinguished as the greatest and the one like unto it, illustrate clearly how love explains the law and clears the path of obedience for willing feet. The first four commandments of the ten touch on man's duty to God. The last six touch man's duty to man. The fifth links the two groups, touching both spiritual reality and human duty. To honor God as Father-Mother is the spiritual meaning; though human sense refers it to the mortal child's relation to parents. But love fulfills all these commands.

In a deep sense of course each of the last five commandments requires a right relation to God as the one guarantee of rightness in our relations to man. For example, we cannot know what it is to bear true witness except as we know God. We do not know what man really is till we begin to understand God; for man is God's likeness. We cannot therefore bear true witness as to our neighbor—what he really is, what his freedom and beauty and joy really are—except as we have made God all-in-all to us.

Jesus indicated this when he said that his second command was like the first. If we love God with all the heart and soul and mind we shall keep the last five commandments as well as the first five. If we love God supremely we shall love our neighbor; for it is impossible to harbor such love as that and not find love overflowing to all our fellows.

Not only the two groups of the ten commandments but the two Jesus gave test each other. We may know that we love God if we have love—real love—for man. If we have real love for God we shall unflinchingly love man. If we say we love God and do not love our brother we most certainly deceive ourselves. Love for God must overflow in love for man. If we are disobeying any command with regard to man we show that we are not obedient to those that bind us to God. He who bears false witness against his neighbor does not honor God, the Father of man, whose children must all be right and true. He who claims the mortal man as

perintended the work of her handmaids and her husband never wore a toga made outside his own home. She discounted the growing tendency among the Roman ladies to wear the silks and embroideries of the east, and for all her husband's wealth she managed her household on the lines of economy.

Their house in Rome was small and of almost Spartan simplicity. There was not a single piece of marble or mosaic in it and Augustus slept in the same bedchamber for 40 years. The bareness of the furnishings was such that they were exhibited to the people of the second century as great curiosities.

Livia for all her matronly avocations played a large part in public life. Her husband often consulted with her and she was a recognized influence in the counsels that prevailed in Rome. When Augustus set forth the important social laws governing family life he stood in the Senate and made a long speech celebrating the virtues of his own wife, Livia, and holding her up as an example for the Roman women. He told the details of her household administration, how she lived, what amusements she thought proper for a lady of her rank, how she dressed and at what expense. And no one in the Senate thought it unworthy the greatness of the state to introduce the name of a great lady into the public discussion of a serious matter of governmental policy. In time two political parties grew up around her and Julia, the latter standing for the growing luxury and laxity of the Roman life and for policies that reacted from the sterner rule of Augustus.

Golden Gate Park a Triumph

Golden Gate park in San Francisco, accorded to be one of the greatest accomplishments of landscape gardening in the country, is a rare example of man's ability to transform a barren waste into an Eden; for here originally the ocean winds wafted the silver sand from dune to dune, with naught to stay its course but an occasional sand-creeper. Now vast stretches of green lawn alternate with dense forests, evergreens carpet the earth and perfume the air, or overarch fern-grown ravines. That this park is artificial is almost beyond conception.—School Arts Book.

Lord Morley speaks of Tennyson as "the composer of verse unsurpassed for exquisite music in our English tongue."

Learn Forgiveness of Children

IT is the sweet and entire forgiveness of children, who ask pity for their sorrows from those who have caused them, who do not perceive that they are wronged, who never dream that they are forgiving, and who make no bargain for apologies—it is this that men and women are urged to learn of a child.—Alice Meynell.

German Students Numerous

The University of Berlin has nearly 6000 students, Munich nearly 7000, Leipzig 4000, Bonn 4000, Heidelberg 2400. In the principal universities of the empire about 55,000 students are now enrolled.—New York Press.

LANDMARK OF THE ISTHMUS



(Photo by Marine, Panama.)
OLD BRIDGE, PANAMA.

ONE of the picturesque reminders of the long past of Panama that now reechoes with the many sounds of modern progress is the ruin of an ancient bridge. It is said that this structure was built several years before Morgan destroyed Old Panama in 1671.

Shoemaker Secures a Park to London

Bushey park, where thousands flock to see the chestnut trees in all their magnificence, was secured to the public through the public-spirited energy of Timothy Bennet, a shoemaker. George I. had closed the park, and Bennet, as an inscription puts it, "unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it, by a vigorous application of the laws of his country obtained a free passage" through it. The avenue of pink and white chestnuts was planted by William of Orange.

From "The Angel in the House"

"THE ESPOUSALS."
Souls found here and there
Oases in our waste of sin,
Where everything is well and fair,
And God remits His discipline.
Whose sweet subduer of the world
The worldling scarce can recognize,
And ridicule against it hurled
Drops with a broken sting and dies:
Who nobly, if they cannot know
Whether a 'scutcheon's dubious field
Carries a falcon or a crow
Fancy a falcon on the shield;
Yet ever careful not to hurt
God's honor, who creates success,
Their praise of even the best desert
Is but to have presumed no less;
And, should their own life plaudits bring,
They're simply vexed at heart that such
An easy, yea, delightful thing
Should move the minds of men so much.
—Coventry Patmore.

Propaganda of Ibsen

Mrs. Fiske was the first to make Ibsen commercially successful in America, because she was the first to take him out of the hands of those zealous, half-baked disciples who babble of a mysterious "culture" and "symbolism," and to play him as a keen, human and theatrically effective dramatist. Her triumphant stage management helped to this result of course; but her own acting, keen, definite, restrained, "naturalistic," but never neglectful of the theatrical "points," was an even larger factor.—Century.

I say that man was made to grow, not stop;
That help he needed once and needs no more.
Having grown but an inch by, is with-
drawn;
For he hath new needs and new helps
to these.
This imports solely—man should mount
on each
New height in view; the help whereby
he mounts
The ladder rung his foot hath left, may
fall.
Since all things suffer change, save God,
all things.
—Browning.

Have a heart that never hardens, and a temper that never tires, and a touch that never hurts.—Charles Dickens.

COURTESY FOUND A PLACE

HE WAS young and apparently not long away from his native Italy. His shop was small and presented the customary littered appearance of a repairing place, but it was businesslike and as clean as any place where a man lives and moves all by himself.

He gave the information desired and took his instructions with a respectful benevolence of manner that made it seem probable that this was the one customer for whose convenience he had opened a shop.

It so befell that he brought the renovated garment to the house in the absence of the owner. When he called again, as advised, she met him with no other thought but that the work being satisfactory, she would now conclude the

matter by the mere exchange of a few dollars from one hand to another. So she said, pleasantly enough:

"Good afternoon. You come for your money?"

"How did you like your coat, lady?" was the response.

Thus invited, the lady rose to the tailor's level and stated in a polite sentence or two that she was pleased with his work; and having by that time acquired some impetus in courteous speech she even thanked the tailor for his care in following instructions.

Then she mentioned interrogatively the sum already agreed upon as payment, and the money was received with a bow and a kind look from the large dark eyes that without bordering at all upon presumption seemed to show that, no matter what the transaction, it need not be confined to the language of dollars and cents.

Then the tailor went away and the lady returned to her room, reflecting.

Current Cartoons

If the cartoons of the country express—and usually they do express—public opinion in a nutshell then the collection which the Review of Reviews makes of the graphic comments on the Canadian reciprocity question and the Mexican war show that our attitude of mind on both these questions has been characteristically sane and sound. Uncle Sam has been shown merely standing guard good naturedly on the Mexican border, with no least intention of taking a hand in things—as certain foreign papers have intimated. Then the real relation to Canada as it exists both in our thought and in that of our neighbor comes out happily in these humorous sketches of the situation.

Punch is perhaps a fair register of the general English point of view of us—or at least we have the habit of thinking so, perhaps because we like to take our politics jocularly over here. At any rate Punch's summary of the Canadian question is a very big and mild looking moose that stands gazing at an eagle of only normal size, who under his Uncle Samian hat looks like a possible but not probable feast for a non-carnivorous big beastie. Mr. Moose, labelled Canada, is saying: "That's all right my dear fellow. I knew it was only your chaff when you talked of swallowing me and of course I, too, never seriously thought of swallowing you."

Modern Numismatics

Of Louis Oscar Roty, the French medalist, Dr. King is quoted to have said: "The work of the school to which Roty belonged, and which he did so much to render popular, differs radically from that of ancient Greece, where a single head or at most a few figures are represented in the foreground and without accessories. The art of the Italian medalists of the renaissance, though more complex and elaborate than that of the Greeks, was still closely related to it in general treatment and spirit. This modern school, however, attempts much more and endeavors in many cases to realize a complete picture with a wide perspective on the small surface of a medal in a charming low relief. Even relative success here is a tour de force, and Roty has probably succeeded to a greater extent than any of his contemporaries."

Approximately 8000 elevators carry more than 6,000,000 passengers every day in New York.—Indianapolis Star.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Length of a Foot

For the average schoolboy the saying "Twelve inches one foot" seems almost as absolutely final a statement as twice two are four; but this is by no means the case. The measurement named a foot came naturally about through the use of a man's foot as a general standard. After a time the length of the king's foot was established as the standard for the nation, a reminder of which still exists in the French measure called "pied du roi" (foot of the king). The foot we use today is the English foot of 12 inches, somewhat lengthened over the standard in the time of Henry VII.

The foot measures used in Europe seem to have varied all the way from 9 to 21 inches (were there giants in those days?) but now the metric system is in general use there.

The ancient Roman foot was very near the modern English. Accurate standards exist which show it to have been 11.65 English inches. The lengths of other foot measures in various countries are not so accurately known. The Century dictionary gives a list of them, among which are the following, with approximate lengths in English inches: Great Ptolemaic foot, 13.98; Attic foot, 11.64; ancient German, 13.11; ancient Welsh, 9; French pied du roi, 12.78; Spain, foot of Burgos (once the capital of Castile), 10.98. But the longest of the list is the Piedmont foot, called "piede Liprando," which measures 20.223 English inches. This sizeableness is not surprising, one may say, since the very name Piedmont means "foot of the mountain."

Over a Thousand Runners

To illustrate what it terms the generous spirit of German athletics a current magazine prints a picture of a cross-country race at Berlin at which 1400 runners took part. The scene shows a wooded tract crowded with racers in their white linen running togs, all running apparently as hard as the Marathon 35. It is an amazing sight, but one wonders if they do not get in each other's way, save for the scattering few that have striven ahead of the mass.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What kind of tree?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Cloudy.

Dry Farming in Utah

SOON discovered the crux of the problem of dry farming to be moisture. In Germany, and in at least one experimental station in Utah, it has been demonstrated that a certain amount of water is indispensable. To produce a single pound of dry plant substance in wheat, 1200 pounds of water is necessary—some experts put the figure higher. A little arithmetic shows that it would be impossible to produce a crop year after year on the same dry area. The question is not one of fertility of soil, but of conservation of moisture. The only successful solution seems to be the summer fallowing of land, which means resting half of the land every year. Therefore, a person with a 200-acre farm has really only the use of 100 acres. A crop every year on all the land would hopelessly dry up the soil. Experts admit that in some parts of the state it might be possible for the ground to be summer fallowed only once in two or three years; but in most parts of the state it is essential to summer fallow every year. The normal annual precipitation of Utah is 12.29 inches; it not only varies in different parts of the state from five to 19 inches but it also varies considerably from year to year.—Saturday Evening Post.

Californians Talk National Conservatory

The Southern California Music Teachers' Association met under its president, Charles F. Edson. It was decided that at the meeting of the State Music Teachers' Association, to be held in San Francisco, they would urge the adoption of plans for a national conservatory and for the establishment of popular concerts at popular prices—indeed, a national conservatory from which should be graduated musicians who will follow the art for art's sake, and well trained music critics.—Musical Courier.

One Way

"Was your speech successful?"
"Not very," replied the statesman who does not deceive himself. "The only way I could get any great amount of applause was to say 'George Washington' or 'Abraham Lincoln,' and then wait."—Washington Star.

The best of all is "God is with us."—Charles Wesley.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, June 7, 1911

Counting the Canadians

POPULATION figures from all the provinces, territories and remote districts of Canada are expected to be in possession of the chief census commissioner by the last of October. From the returns already in it is estimated that the Dominion will show an increase in the number of its inhabitants of approximately 2,750,000 over the number reported by the census of 1901. That is to say, the total is expected to be slightly over 8,000,000, as compared with 5,371,315 ten years ago. This exhibits a healthy growth, but it fails to indicate satisfactorily the strides which Canada has been making during the last five years, in which time the ratio of gain has been greatly increased by American as well as European immigration.

Canada is one of the growing countries of the world that is fortunate in still having plenty of room for expansion. It need feel no present anxiety, at all events, with regard to the possibility of becoming overcrowded. People no longer speak in an offhand manner about "uninhabitable" territory. In the light of what has been accomplished in the arid districts of the American West and in the one-time supposedly barren western provinces of Canada, discreet observers now speak of impossibilities of development with great reserve.

The taking of the present census in Canada has brought some interesting territorial facts into view. For instance, in the 100,000 square miles included in the district along the west coast of Hudson bay, north from Ft. Churchill to Chesterfield, the census enumerators have been able to discover only 1800 human beings, not more than 200 of whom are whites. Yet at the present time plans are approaching completion for the construction of a railroad through this region, and it is only a reasonable conjecture that when the next census is taken the Hudson bay district will have a different story to tell. This is now, however, one of the most sparsely populated stretches in the world, unless exception may be made of the 354,000 square miles in the district of Ungava, between the east coast of Hudson bay and Labrador. Therein, it is expected, the census takers will be unable to find more than one white man to the thousand square miles, and perhaps a hardly greater number of Eskimo inhabitants.

Duties of the Canadian census takers carry them well up toward the north pole. A government steamer, under command of Captain Bernier, is counting the Eskimos, whalers and missionaries around the Arctic circle, while mounted police are carrying on the work in the Mackenzie river basin north to the Arctic ocean. In this census a determined effort is being made to obtain accurate figures, most of the information concerning the population of the remote districts having heretofore been obtained from trappers, missionaries and explorers. Canada is virtual mistress of the far north, and it is pleasing to find that she is bent upon knowing all about it and in sharing the information with the world at large.

PRESIDENT MITTEN of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company may be said to have extended the employees a warm hand when he said that the company would adhere to its agreement and raise wages gradually.

Future of Street Railways

POSITIVE announcement by Thomas A. Edison that he has perfected an electric battery destined to revolutionize the street traction business comes almost exactly eighty years after the construction, under the supervision of John Stephenson, of the first street railway in New York. It was in 1831 that a track of flat iron bars, spiked to timbers resting on stone blocks, was laid on the Bowery and Fourth avenue from Prince street to the Harlem river. The vehicle employed is described as "an omnibus car, with flanged wheels and built in three compartments entered from the side, and each holding ten persons, and with seats on the roof for thirty more passengers." It was, of course, drawn by horses. This enterprise proved commercially unsuccessful, and was abandoned. Fourteen years later it was resumed, with cars of practically the same appearance as those used ever since. By 1852 there were half a dozen lines in New York. Boston's first street railway was constructed in 1856. Philadelphia followed in 1857, and New Orleans in 1861. France built its first horse railway in Paris in 1853; George Francis Train introduced the system into London in 1860. The street railway mileage of the world soon ran into the tens of thousands.

Between 1845 and 1881, strange to say, there was but one development of any consequence in the street railway system. In 1873 Andrew Hallidie constructed the first cable line in San Francisco. It is a remarkable coincidence that Chicago adopted the cable system in 1881, the very year that Siemens & Halske constructed the first electric line at Lichterfelde, near Berlin, Ger. The successful practical application of the trolley system did not come until three years later, however, when the first trolley line was opened in Cleveland, O. From that time to the present the development of electric traction—by trolley, by third rail, by electric engine and by storage battery, has been marvelous and world wide.

One impression that seems to be universal, nevertheless, has fastened itself upon the thoughtful and observant student of the traction situation. Although the application of electricity admittedly marks the greatest step that has ever been taken in intramural and interurban transportation, the electric railway of today is really crude, incomplete, unfinished. The exposed third rail, the trolley pole, the flashing, the noise in operation, all point to transition, to inevitable change. A giant force has been tamed, but it remains to be more skilfully harnessed. To human ingenuity the third rail is a challenge, the overhead trolley an affront. The power that can be transmitted for miles through a small wire, that can be diffused among 500 motors, that will put thousands of wheels in motion, needs but to be stored in convenient batteries to solve the problem of more perfect traction. Thomas A. Edison claims that he has at length perfected a battery that will meet all the requirements, those of power, adaptability and economy. If so, the traction car that will contain its own equipment for travel—that can be run independently of third rail or trolley wire—is in sight. It will move more smoothly, it will be less jerky, it will be buzzless;

but so far as can be seen now its shortcomings will, after all, offer opportunity for a sufficient number of improvements to tempt the inventive genius of its period.

We seem to be on the eve of the third great change in street railway development. But if we are now entering on the era of the truly self-propelling car, the accompanying freedom from poles and wires that offend the eye ought to presage still another era, an era of freedom from the multi-form hum and crash and clatter whereby the urban traction system offends the ear. Transportation that is swift and sure is a blessing; swift, sure and noiseless transportation would be a joy.

If it continues as it has begun, all the corporations will want to get passage on the governmental automobile bound for Federalville.

Naming a Harbor Commissioner

GOVERNOR FOSS and Mayor Fitzgerald are at odds over a provision of the bill before the Legislature which raises, in a new form, the issue of home rule for Boston. The mayor wishes the right to name at least one of the five men who are to serve as a board of harbor commissioners. The Governor wishes to name all of them, intending, of course, to give Boston representation, but expecting to be free to select first-class appointees wherever found. Under ordinary circumstances, a claim like the mayor's would be recognized as just. If, in this case, it does not cause the Legislature to respond favorably, failure may be due to the administrative record of the mayor and to doubt of the use which he might make of the new power were it given to him. Very often action on the abstract issue of municipal home rule is shaped by knowledge of local conditions, not apparent to persons who live abroad, or to those at home who are ignorant of the determining factors in city politics. Viewed with all the facts in mind, what often seems to be deliberate continuance of humiliating dependence of a city upon a state really turns out to be conscious choice of the less of two evils, and recognition that a larger measure of decent government can be maintained under a regime that is subordinate.

Boston today has a police department said by those who have made a comparative study of city policing in this country to be as well administered and as free from corrupting influences as any in the United States. No Bostonian who can contrast present conditions with those which existed when the department was wholly under the control of local voters and officials will be likely to argue for a return to that form of administration. Commissioner O'Meara holds his title from the Governor. To the Governor he is responsible and not to any local interests, political or financial, to whom the municipal "machine" may be beholden.

With marked changes for the better in the type of government in Boston, there will come, no doubt, a change of attitude on Beacon hill, when aspects of Boston's welfare that also are of vital interest to the state demand consideration. But until such a change comes, the state, we believe rightly, will continue to assert a form of guardianship.

A BROOKLYN (N. Y.) man walked over 4000 miles to see a girl he had not seen for nine years. Most young men walk a greater distance than this to see girls they see frequently, that is, putting all the trips together.

IN ELEMENTARY and high schools, as well as in colleges and universities, there is some sign of reaction against the traditional and conventional form of graduation exercises. Where possible, something is substituted for much talk that is inconsequential and trite. If the stream of rhetoric and moralizing must run on, then the number of hydrants uncoupled is made as few as possible, and the wisdom of an adult expert adviser often is imported to furnish something in place of the vealy platitudes of youth.

Fortunate is the school which, feeling the sweep of this new and wholesome trend away from the artificial to the vital, has a form of education sufficiently specialized to make its graduation exercises actually illustrate the achievements of its students. Thus Hampton Institute recently used its commencement season to show its new graduates' ability in trades and callings such as they will now follow. Visitors were thus appealed to through the eye as well as through the ear. They were shown a type of education that develops purpose, that expands any trace of creative ability, that produces tangible results. Will to do and capacity to create wealth out of very meager and intractable materials were demonstrated, instead of conventional preachments uttered by those not old enough to know much of anything through experience. A constructive commencement program on those who see it and those who share in it is more likely to have an effect that is wholesome than the ordinary kind, with its emphasis on words rather than on deeds, on competitive skill rather than on creative and sincere achievements by which knowledge has been transformed into wisdom.

A sign of the times, symptomatic of the trend in American life, emphasizing the place of the stage in education, is the use that some schools are making of the play as a form of entertainment and display of student ability. It opens the way for more general participation of a graduation class, especially if music and acting be wedded; and it is a pleasant variation from the old-fashioned program, even if hardly suitable to use year after year. One commendable feature of many school programs this year is the determined effort to keep such exercises as are devised of a kind that foster equality of opportunity and honors, and to minimize the element of costly and fashionable dress.

THE parcels post question will not get much of a hearing at this session, but it seems certain to come up again next winter. Like the postal savings bank question, it will not be settled until it is settled right.

VENEZUELA'S Fourth of July is the Fifth, and doubtless there is a movement down there to make its celebration sane though not altogether tame.

NEW YORK can hardly conceal its astonishment that the sub-way committee of the board of estimate is almost ready to say it has come to an agreement.

Changing Commencement Exercises

THE news columns of the London Times in a recent issue contained a despatch of some interest to those that hold formal education to be of advantage to the community. There has been some criticism of a new scheme of secondary and higher education in France on the part of certain French men of letters, among whom are MM. Anatole France, Jules Claretie and Jean Richepin. These gentlemen and their associates in the protest objected to the abolition of compulsory Latin in the Lyceum curriculum "and the growing inadequacy of the attention devoted to the French language." That is, so far as the second head of the protest goes, these gentlemen seemed to think that if Latin were to be abolished as a compulsory study, the French youth might not unreasonably and perhaps not unprofitably be led to know something about their own language. As it is, the signers of the protest would keep both Latin and French in the curriculum and give reasons for such a contention. To these M. Steeg, the minister of public instruction, has replied, and in turn gives reasons why the contention of those that criticize the new scheme should not prevail. He says very justly that a training in Greek and Latin cannot be the only training to develop the intelligence and culture of the student. "Culture," he says, "remains the supreme object, but the methods of attaining it may vary." With this, too, the fair minded must agree. But M. Steeg says, in view of changes that have taken place in the nation in the last century, it would be unwise "to withhold from the chosen of the nation conceptions which are nowadays indispensable"; and he concludes by saying that "by the modern university humanism will not be destroyed, but rather enlarged, renewed and vivified. It will be less scholastic, but it will be all the more human."

M. Steeg's words are very moderate and pleasant. But is there anything more human about raising turnips and making steel than there is about iambs and logic? Unless we greatly err, the ultimate object of some of the more novel schemes of education that lean less on the classics than did the older is about the same as that of the more classic, namely, to fit a lad to make a living, that is, to make money. In fact, it seems that these schemes present the spectacle of what looks very like a crass materialism not embellished by classic form, convention or the spare symmetry that rejects superfluous lines. One can have no objection to a young man's wish to make a livelihood; that is shared even by them that have accumulated more lustrums; but we shall better keep our heads if we remember tenaciously that matter is, always material; the feet of clay are always of clay, though a whole people share the right to fashion them. It is not safe to say that there is anything more human about buying and selling than there is about reading and writing. They are neither of them human unless they exemplify a rule of justice, and such a rule is taught by careful thinking.

Therefore it is that with no fondness for heathendom or heartless intellect we yet declare that among Greek and Latin writers there have been some men of very pretty abilities, and that the youth that has learned the art of putting things in their places, much of it comprehended in the Latin grammar, will have acquired a disinclination for putting black for white.

IN MAKING car rowdism unpopular, New York magistrates are setting examples that other cities may well afford to imitate.

THE practical, administrative capability of Governor Foss, with data as to the cost of administering the metropolitan park system before him, has led him to propose to the Legislature that it call a halt in expenditure on the parks, and that a way be devised to gather from motorists on the park highways revenue which will contribute in part to make good the cost of keeping roads in repair. The Governor has opened up a field of investigation that it will be well to consider. Payment for construction of the system has been attenuated over a long term of years. But cost of maintenance is a current call on taxpayers, and it has lately risen at such an abnormal rate that the reasons should be made clear. If creditable and unavoidable, nothing more need be said. If otherwise, then the sooner the probe comes the better. Moreover, it is time that it was asserted unequivocally that none of the park systems may be treated as a private reserve, either for a few rich individuals or for any class.

In origin and in design the parks are about as democratic as any feature of civic life that could be named, and they should be administered in a manner to correspond. In deciding on uses to be made of such a costly but wholly admirable new feature as the Charles river basin and its adjacent parks, the desires of residents in the vicinage should not be given undue weight, especially if they would restrict general use and employment of the finest of the recent additions to the park system.

When it comes to devising a way by which discrimination can be made between users of the roadways in the parks, the Legislature will find that it is invited by the Governor to take up with a task involving no small skill, if the restrictions are to stand the test of the courts. Automobileists may be responsible for swifter destruction of road surfaces than other drivers of vehicles. Equity may demand that they pay more than they do now for keeping roadways in repair. But they already pay a fee to the state for special privileges, a fee determined with their road-wearing proclivities in mind. How additional taxation, imposed by a metropolitan commission, even if the tax should prove equitable, can be saddled upon the automobilists, it is not easy to say.

It is possible now to fly from Paris to Rome or from Paris to London, and it may be proved possible before long to fly from London to New York; but the aeroplane will hardly have met the popular demand until the short flight is brought within the reach of all.

THE sea serpent has been an established institution so long that it comes as a relief that there is now on exhibition, at intervals, in the upper atmosphere an aeroplane member of the tribe.

It must occur to the thoughtful at times that the United States should make greater use of its continental influence. There appears to be a loud call for it at present in Latin America.

THE president of the Chicago stock exchange is said to have been, in his day, a horseshoer. Where bulls and bears are rampant, an animal tamer might do better.

Turnips or Logic

Park Efficiency Tests